The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4947. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Bismarck Counsels European Intervention in Cretan Affairs.

King William Assumes Sovereignty Over the North German States.

Kossuth Elected to the Hungarian Diet.

The Sultan En Route to Constantinople.

PRUSSIA.

Bismarck Advocating European Intervention in the Cretan Question.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 2.

Count von BISMARCK's official organ here in an editorial article, to-day, strongly urges the Great Powers of Europe to interpose in the Cretan question.

King William Assumes the Sovereignty of the North German States.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 2.

King WILLIAM of Prussia, to-day, issued a proclamation assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States.

HUNGARY.

Kossuth Elected to the Hungarian Diet.

PESTH, Friday, Aug. 2.

At the recent election for members of the Hungarian Diet, LOUIS KOSSUTH was chosen to represent the City of Waitzen, without a dissenting voice.

AUSTRIA.

Departure of the Sultan for Constantinople.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 2.

The Sultan of Turkey left this city to-day for Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2.

In the House of Lords, this evening, the Reform Bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, where it was under consideration, and ordered to a third reading. Final action will be taken on the measure on Tuesday next.

The Turks Defeated in Crete.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2.

Dispatches have been received here to-day from Athens announcing that the Grecians have defeated the Turks in Crete in several recent engagements.

The same dispatches make mention of the departure of the French squadron for Candia, for the purpose of bringing back the refugees to Greece.

Fourth Day of the Goodwood Races.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2—Evening.

At Goodwood to-day the principal race was that for the Richmond plate. Eleven horses ran. The leading horses came in in the following order:

Camelia	1
Lord Ronald	2
Amanda	3

FRANCE.

Arrival of Minister Bancroft in Paris.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 2—Evening.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the United States Minister to Berlin, arrived in this city to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2—Noon.

Consols for money 94.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

Erie Shares	48⅜
U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds	72⅞
Illinois Central Shares	77
Atlantic and Great Western	22½

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2—2 P. M.

Consols have advanced ⅛ and are now quoted at 94⅛ for money.

American Securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

Erie Shares	48⅜
Illinois Central Shares	76⅞
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72⅞

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2—Evening.

Consols for money, 94.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77
Erie Railway Shares	48⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22½

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 2.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have sold here to-day at 76⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 2—11 A. M.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 57,000 bales, of which 13,400 bales were for export, and 3,000 bales for speculation.

The stock in port is 676,000 bales, of which 349,000 bales are American.

The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	10 ⅛d.
Middling Orleans	10⅜d.@10⅝d.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2—11 A. M.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 43 francs for Standard White.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 2.

The market for Petroleum is flat, and prices are nominal at 43f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 2—2 P. M.

The Breadstuffs market is dull and heavy, owing, in part to the favorable weather for the growing crops. Wheat has declined to 13s. 8d. ℔ cental for California White. Oats have declined to 4s. 11d. ℔ bushel for Canadian and Western.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 2—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closes quiet and steady at 10⅛d. for Middling Uplands and 10⅜d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

The market for Goods and Yarns at Manchester is dull.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally dull. Peas have advanced 6d. and are now quoted at 42s. ℔ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American produce is without quotable change.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 2—2 P. M.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which left New-York on the 24th of July, arrived here at noon to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Friday, Aug. 2—Evening.

The Anchor Line's steamship *Hibernia*, Capt. MUNROE, which left New-York on the 20th of July, arrived here this afternoon.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Address of Mr. Bradley, Sr.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. He had hoped he would have been saved the labor and the jury the fatigue of any address upon this case. It had been exhausted by the address of his colleague without reason. He would be brief in his remarks. The case was a simple one. An importance had been given to it which he thought was not unwarranted. The jury are to try simply the case of a murder of an individual, and are to look only to the charge laid in the indictment. The prosecution have endeavored to enlarge the proportions of the case with a zeal, energy, and he would add, with a vindictiveness that he had never seen equaled. It was for the jury to judge why all this extraneous matter was introduced. The case, however, needed no extended discussion, for the defence was complete when the time of Surratt's leaving Montreal and the time of his arrival in Elmira, was shown. When the explicit account in Booth's diary was read, it should have stopped the mouth of the prosecution, and they should not have called a mangled man the most infamous names. This may be a Washington jury, but in a course of forty years' practice no man has ever before dared to assail a prisoner as this prisoner has been assailed, and any man who would have been guilty of it should have been frowned upon and put beyond the pale of all respectable lawyers. Has mortal man ever heard such a torrent of abuse as was poured upon the head of this poor young man. ?

Mr. Bradley here read from the *Lives of the Chief Justices*, to show the opinion held of Lord Coke, for his abuse of prisoners, and to show how he had humiliated himself by his conduct. The exhibition in this case, too, Mr. Bradley said, was humiliating and disgraceful to the authors of the abuse.

Mr. Bradley then read from a scene reported in the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, and compared Lord Coke's abuse as prosecutor in that case, to the abuse levelled upon Surratt by District-Attorney Carrington. He contended there was a decided analogy between the two cases. In that case, said Mr. Bradley, the Attorney-General dared the Court "to grant the prisoner any favor," and in this case the prosecutor says to Judge Fisher, "if you dare to decide otherwise than I tell you, I will bring the majesty of the people to impeach you." He protested against any such abuse being heaped upon the prisoner, and he hoped this case would be a warning to all future prosecutors.

But the prosecutor went further, and said that in a capital case the jury are not to find a general verdict, but are to find a verdict under the direction of the Court. He could not believe his ears when he heard that assertion. The Court is a part of the Government. The Government dictates what the Court shall do, says the gentleman, and the jury must do as the Court says. We would call the attention of the jury to a Jeffreys and a Scraggs, who hurried men to the scaffold ruthlessly, until a jury was found to disobey the ruling of the Courts, and all England rang with joy.

Mr. Bradley then read the history of the latter scene as depicted in the second volume of Campbell's *Lives of the Chief-Justices*. But, said Mr. Bradley, we will come down to our own times. The jury is bound to recieve instruction from the Court, but they are bound to apply that instruction to the evidence. There is a higher law, as the District-Attorney has said, but he (Bradley) did not read that chapter of Romans as the District-Attorney had read it, for no mandate could ever make a juror do wrong. Resistance to all oppression, under all circumstances, was a high duty.

Mr. Bradley here cited from Chancellor Kent, to show that the jury must try not only the fact, but also the crime, and the fact must be passed upon by them.

The doctrine promulgated in this case, continued Mr. Bradley, by the prosecution, is that of a Judge Jeffries, who told the jury they must take the law from the Court. The doctrine that the Court is to be the judge of the malice and not the jury, is utterly repudiated in England, as it is in this country. Yet that is the doctrine now attempted to be inculcated before an American judge. The jury has a right to determine the question of the law and the fact. Is it not monstrous, then, to hear that a Court controls the jury? Will we hear again that a jury will be guilty of perjury because they do not obey the mandate of the Court? Will we again hear a jury threatened with a perjury trial if they do not obey the Court? It is the duty of the prosecuting Attorney to send witnesses to the Grand Jury if he knows that perjury has been committed; and this is tacitly a threat on his part, that he will prosecute for perjury unless the Court is obeyed.

He (Mr. Bradly) protested against such a doctrine as monstrous, and he trampled under foot the assertion that a juror was perjured unless he obeyed the order of the Court. The prosecuting officer said this was a simple case but what meant all the mass of testimony, two-thirds of which was adduced by the prosecution. Why all the extraneous matter—why so much space devoted to the assault upon Secretary Seward? The Jury was to try whether Surratt was guilty of the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and he did not understand how the assault upon Mr. Seward could affect that killing! Why all this talk about killing Union soldiers and a fight with a gunboat? What has that even to do with a conspiracy to kill Mr. Lincoln? If it was brought here for no purpose but to excite prejudice, even Cæsar, the heathen, said: no prejudice, passion, or feeling should enter into a judgment upon a man's life. This is all done for prejudice—in order that a distorted judgment would find a verdict which a cooler judgment would spurn. The indictment charges a pure case of murder. There is not a tyro at the bar who does not know that a man to be a principal in a murder must be present, and if he is near giving aid he is only an accessary, and he must be acquitted if indicted as a principal. The fourth count of the indictment contained but one truth, which was that on April 14 the actual conspirators, Booth, Harold, Payne and Atzerodt, did conspire. It is a well settled principle of law that every indictment must contain statements so clear that the defendant may know of what he stands charged in order to make a proper defence. The indictment says at the "county aforesaid these parties did conspire." The place is essential. He did not like to read books to the jury, but he deemed it necessary because it seemed that old laws were to be abandoned, and that a higher law and a newer law were to be used here for the first time. It is a tempting bait to a Judge to tell him that the whole country is looking upon his decision. If it be true there are no accessories to a crime like this, and that the murder of a President is to be treated under different rules of evidence from ordinary cases, then he demanded it should be stated in the indictment first. It is material that the prisoner should know exactly with what he is charged. Mr. Bradley here read from Archibald, page 11, as follows: "If a man is to be hung for constructive presence it is a material fact that it should be plainly stated, and the jury should know where the prisoner was." Archibald was cited at length to show the necessity of a full statement of all the facts, and that all the circumstances must be set forth, and that in a conspiracy it is usual to set out overt acts. In an indictment for treason, Archibald, 264: "The evidence must be applied to the proof of the overt acts. Where a conspiracy is laid as an overt act the overt act must be proved to have been committed in the proper county." Now what are the allegations here. It is not compassing the death of the President. Neither the Judge nor the jury can take official notice that the party killed was the President of the United States, or that it was done in a time of civil war, or that it was a blow at the life of the nation; because nothing of the kind is alleged in the indictment. The allegation in the indictment is that Surratt murdered a private individual. The punishment is the same and the rules of trial are the same; because if new rules are now set up that it was not an individual but the President who was killed, the title should have been put in the indictment. If it is a different crime in law to kill a President than to kill another man, and different rules are to operate, why was not the prisoner notified in order that he might be advised of the crime with which he is charged, and prepare for his defence. If the trial is to be different from an ordinary one, the law, justice and humanity demand that it be stated in the indictment, because the jury are not to be smuggled out of a verdict for an offence different to that they are sworn to try.

Mr. Bradley quoted at length from *Bishop on Common Law* as to the relation of conspirators to each other, and the responsibility of one for the acts of another committed not in pursuance of the agreement of the conspirators, but committed outside of the agreement. From these authorities he deduced the following propositions:

First—That the act must be in execution of the design of the conspirators to effect the object of the conspiracy.

As to this point, he had shown that the object had not been set within the indictment.

Second—If a conspiracy was made to rob, and one committed a murder not in execution of the conspiracy to rob, the doer of the murder only would be guilty.

Third—If the object was to kidnap, and one member of the conspiracy, in an unauthorized manner, committed a murder, the others are not liable.

This is not an indictment to try the prisoner for killing President Lincoln, or for committing the act in a time of war, or to overthrow the Government, but it is a simple indictment charging the prisoner with killing Abraham Lincoln, an individual. But, utterly routed from every point of the charge that the prisoner killed an individual, they now bring in a masked battery and charge the murder as the murder of President Lincoln. We have no Lords and Commons in this country and no crowned heads. Does the gentleman (Mr. Pierrepont) remember that on one occasion he told Judge Russel, in New-York, that "the President was not a dictator; and if he was a dictator, depose him, try him, assassinate him." Driven from their points, they now seek to fasten a new crime, heretofore unknown, upon the prisoner. Now they have the supreme audacity to say this young man assisted in the assassination to further the ends of the Confederacy, after they rule out evidence by which the defence offered to show what Surratt was doing in Elmira. The jury could not find a man guilty of an offence that was not charged in the indictment. The charge here is to kill Mr. Lincoln as an individual and not as President, and the case must be tried by ordinary rules and the same verdict must be rendered, guilty or not guilty. He had no fear of what the verdict in this case would be. He knew what it would be weeks ago, but he spoke against the monstrous doctrine that a man could be indicted for one crime and tried for another. Mr. Bradley said he did not come into this case for fame or because he expected to be remunerated, but he was appealed to by Miss Annie Surratt. He at first refused until Mr. Merrick and Mr. Bradley, Jr., agreed to do all the work of the case. When he heard the prisoner's story in the cell, and compared it with surrounding circumstances, he found the young man's story correct and he had no fears of the result. A month ago the prosecution itself proved him innocent. Br. Bradley then referred to the testimony, and contended that McMillan was contradicted on several points, and especially with regard to the receipts to Father Boucher. McMillan could no more look Father Boucher in the face than Mr. Carrington could look John Surratt in the face after he shall have been acquitted. McMillan's testimony shows that Surratt did not know Booth's change of plan, and yet the prosecution has the audacity to ask a verdict, and they come here and abuse the prisoner and call him the most outrageous names. But that is not all. This case assumed a new phase last Winter, and flashed disgrace upon the prosecution at the arsenal trial. It has suppressed testimony not to prove the innocence of a man but the innocence of a tender woman. They suppressed that diary which would have pronounced her innocence—that diary which speaks from the grave—which was written by Booth in the presence of his Maker. It showed the character of the man—a fanatic and a madman—a fanaticism which he had inherited. His society was courted and he had the *entree* of the most respectable society. Wonderful was his power over men and women; but he has gone, as he well deserved, to a dishonored and a felon's grave. They have shown that Booth's plan as changed was not known to Surratt, and that he knew nothing of the new plan, and McMillan's testimony shows that he knew nothing of it. He (Mr. B.) would pay no attention to the evidence of Cleaver, Lee and others, and the prosecution themselves show that Surratt did not know of the conspiracy to kill. Weichman says there was a scheme for March 16, and that it failed. This man Weichman, this accomplished young gentleman, who had a right to open all the doors of the Custom-house, says also that in March he went with Mrs. Surratt to Mrs. Murray's, and yet after the 16th of March he does not bring Surratt in company with any of these parties. Weichman has proved that after March 16 there was no communication between these parties, and Booth says from the grave that the plan was changed. The assassination was committed when Surratt was 400 miles away, and it was physically impossible for Surratt to have been in Washington. Mr. Carrington talked of Booth as Satan and Surratt as Beelzebub. He must have been familiar with those spirits or he could not have brought the dregs here to put upon the stand. The prosecution must have had familiar spirits here, for a gentleman in black seemed to be sitting there who was the foster father of this case, and who raked up the valley of the Susquehanna to produce witnesses to condemn the witnesses for the defence. Respectable witnesses were brought here, and the prosecution threw out insinuations which were discreditable, because they brought no proof to substantiate aught against a witness unless he had the proof to sustain the insinuation. Mr. Bradley defended the character of Mr. S. B. Nagle, and said he did not think it was so discreditable to have one's motives impugned by such witnesses as had been brought here to condemn Mr. Nagle. He also defended the character of Mr. Cameron, and then said it was shown that it was impossible for Surratt to be here. He (Mr. Bradley) understood that the gentleman in black (Mr. Foster) had been handling and altering the map, but he would state the time of the moving of the trains as given in evidence, and he demonstrated from timetables that, if Surratt left Montreal at 3:30 o'clock on the 12th, and went to Albany, and thence to Elmira, through Canandaigua, he could not have reached Canandaigua until 4:52 o'clock, and could not have reached Elmira until after 8 o'clock. With such proof as this shown by the United States itself, he thought the Government should have been magnanimous enough to enter a *nolle prosequi*. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that the accused was already acquitted; but they have been piling testimony upon testimony to prove the guilt of Mrs. Surratt, and not of John Surratt. The case has been so clearly decided that he defied the gentleman in black himself. He contended that Carroll's evidence was not only unimpeached, but that he was corroborated by Roberts, a witness of the defence. Roberts had been sent as a spy, but he was an honest man, and he confirmed Carroll's testimony. Atkinson also confirms Carroll, and recognizes Surratt as a man he saw talking with Carroll. As to the testimony of Mr. Stewart, of Elmira, the jury could have no doubt of his truth and he confirms Atkinson and Carroll. Carroll saw Surratt on the 13th or 14th in Elmira. The prosecution have put the accused in a position where he could not reach Elmira on the 13th and he must have been there on the 14th. Is there any doubt Surratt is the man whom Stewart saw, was attracted by his peculiar dress, heard him talk and then came here and identified him as the same person? But again we have Mr. Carr, who says that on the morning of the 15th April he saw a stranger dressed in a strange costume; the stranger entered his store and they conversed, and now Mr. Carr comes here and identifies the man. Carr noted his voice, appearance and presence, and he says "I know that's the man." Is it necessary to go further in vindication of this young man? He thought not. It was impossible for Surratt to have assisted Booth even if he knew of the change of plan. It is to his (Mr. Bradley's) mind clear that the Government knew all this before this indictment was found. From all the evidence it is clear that the Government knew these facts, and if they had been stated to the Grand Jury instead of the statement of the reptile Weichman, the Court would never have been troubled with the trial of this case. They knew that the scheme to abduct had been abandoned. They knew that there was no overt act after March 16. They knew that on March 24 Surratt left here for Richmond. They traced him to Richmond and back on April 3. They knew he saw no one here except that arch traitor Weichman. They knew he went to Canada. They knew he left Montreal on April 12 and was in Elmira on April 13 and 14. They, too, knew what became of the Brainerd House register, which has not been found. They knew all these things as well before that indictment was found as now, and with this knowledge and with what the public never knew, they, in 1865, recalled the reward offered for Surratt's apprehension. They knew his innocence. They caught him in Egypt and brought him here. It was right there should be an investigation; but when they found he was innocent, the prosecution should have abandoned and not urged on for other than public purposes of justice. In 1865 the reward for Surratt was withdrawn. Following upon the political campaign of 1865 came a clamor for Surratt, and a friend betrays him. Seized, he is brought to this city. The Government knows it cannot convict Surratt, but the Military Commission seek a vindication, and for more than four weeks have we been trying *Mrs. Surratt*. The Supreme Court had decided the Military Commission an illegal tribunal. Lawyers and politicians had denounced Mrs. Surratt's execution as a murder, and it was necessary to exculpate her executioners. They say they have bound Surratt with chains; but it was a forged chain and a fabricated chain, and it is a chain which breaks at a touch. The gentlemen say their evidence is complete, and they say the jury must weigh that evidence and decide by that weight. But the witnesses are to be weighed according to their value in the scales of truth. It was boastfully said at the beginning of the trial that the action of the officers of the Government would be vindicated; but how have they done it as to Mrs. Surratt? Who was Mrs. Surratt? So far as we know, except by the testimony of Weichman and Lloyd, she was without reproach. She received under her roof a young man whom she treats as her son; she admits him to all the freedom of the family; waits upon him in sickness. Two months afterward a young, popular and courted man appears upon the scene. Two months more pass and Booth is a frequent visitor at her house, and a man is brought and introduced by Weichman as Mr. Wood. Up to this time Harold has never been in the house; Booth is there every day, and Atzerodt is there. Weichman says the introduction to Booth was in 1864 or 1865; at the Military Commission he swore that introduction was on Jan. 15th. Booth visits there frequently. This man Weichman—treated as a son and confided in by all, sleeping with John Surratt, drinking with Howell, wearing the same clothes with Atzerodt—this man, Weichman, knows all that is going on about that house; he associates with all these people; he is a clerk in the War Department, and knows Howell to be a blockade runner, and yet never communicates it to the Government. Is he a party? Can you put him asleep while this was all going on? That man knew everything as well as they did. He need not deny it, for it is written in broad letters upon his face. The jury all saw him on the stand, and all saw his quivering there. A brief month passed, and in the meantime there are extraordinary instances. Mr. Lloyd says early in March, Surratt and Harold left carbines at his house, and told him where to conceal them. Did not Lloyd know more than that? Again, Mrs. Surratt goes to Surrattville and meets Lloyd, and in presence of Weichman she told him to have those arms ready and Weichman says he did not hear it. Lloyd said it was a loud talk; Weichman says it was a whisper. One of the two men lied. Mrs. Surratt knew nothing of the arms in that house. Time passes on, and this lady is summoned again to Surrattville on business. Up to this time Mrs. Surratt has uttered nothing disloyal. Weichman drives her to Surrattville, and does not see Jno. M. Lloyd, and Jno. Lloyd says Mrs. Surratt gave him a parcel and then asked Weichman to mend the buggy. Now, before they started, Weichman says Mrs. Surratt said she wanted to get Booth's things, and at the Arsenal trial he testified to a different circumstance. Now, when it suits his convenience to fix a case to meet the circumstances, he converts Lloyd's field glass into half a dozen glasses. By Lloyd's own admission he was so drunk that he could take no part in mending the buggy. The fact is, neither of them told the truth, for both are contradicted by Mr. Gwinn, who called Mr. Nothey to mend the buggy. Lloyd says he was drunk. The detectives say he was sober the next morning, and he then takes a solemn oath to the detectives that he did not see Booth pass; and now, to suit the purpose of the case, he gets up a story to connect Mrs. Surratt, an innocent woman, with this case. John M. Lloyd did not tell the truth to the detectives, and he does not tell the truth upon this stand. But to return again to Weichman. He was false to the woman who nursed him in sickness—false to a woman whom he acknowledges treated him as a son. Trace him step by step. He says at first he accepts a situation at St. Mathew's, and in cross-examination he says he sought the situation. This man has some remarkable recollection of dates, and remarkable reasons for recollecting them. He fixes the performance of "Jane Shore" upon one night at this trial, and upon another night at the Arsenal trial. In relation to the introduction to John McCullough he also falsifies. He says, too, he was introduced to Dr. Mudd in 1864 or 1865, and at the Arsenal trial he gave a different time. At the different trials he fixes different dates, and upon different reasons, and he comes here to take away the life of the son after he has taken away the life of the mother. He admits he was a clerk at the Commissary-General's office, and he admits that he was intimate with Howell, a blockade runner. He says he met Payne with Mrs. Surratt on two occasions, but he can't recollect the date. He denies loaning his cloak to Atzerodt, and it is in proof that he did do so. But it is useless to call attention to these many contradictions. It is in proof that the ladies at Mrs. Surratt's never knew Wood as Payne until after the conspiracy trial, and yet Weichman swears he introduced him upon the second visit as Payne. But he is also contradicted with regard to the letter he alleges Surratt received from Wood, and contradicted, too, by his own admissions. Weichman says he first met Atzerodt three or four days after his introduction to Booth. He says he never saw him there when Booth was present, and yet Booth was there every day. Mr. Barry contradicted this, for he swears that he spent an evening with Booth, Atzerodt and Weichman together at Mrs. Surratt's. Weichman says Dr. Wyville brought the horses that took Surratt to Port Tobacco, back, and Wyville says he did not; but Mr. Barry said he himself bought the horses. He also tells two stories about Mrs. Slater's wearing a mask. At one time he says Payne came in February, and at another time he says Payne came in March. He swears he was never put under arrest, and this McDevitt contradicts. He admits that he had read and studied his testimony since it was given at the conspiracy trial; he says his character was at stake, and at this trial he intended to do all he could to aid the prosecution. He tells an extraordinary story about what Mrs. Surratt says on approaching the city on April 14. He did not recollect that at the Military Commission, but at the end of two years he clearly recollects it, and he says facts were not as clear in his mind then as now. He never recollected till this trial that Mrs. Surratt asked him to pray for her intentions. He tells you now that that request was loud enough for all to hear. Now let us examine that. Mrs. Surratt had been to Surrattville, and all the way there and back she was pleasant and cheerful, according to Weichman's testimony; according to the theory of the prosecution she was cheerful while she knew the act her son was engaged in; she was cheerful at the supper table and had made an engagement to go with Hollahan to church, and was only prevented by the weather. This wicked man did not dare to say that before the Military Commission; this serpent told a lie; Mrs. Surratt was not excited; she never called upon Weichman to pray, and it is a wicked, deliberate, fabricated lie. If she had known what was going on, she would not have dared ask any one to pray for her intentions; it would have been contrary to all the instincts of womanhood for her to have been cheerful under the circumstances. This wretch, Weichman, tells the jury that on the morning of the 15th he, at the breakfast table, said he would expose all the conspiracy, and he says that which should have blasted his tongue—that Annie Surratt said the death of Lincoln was no more than that of a negro; and this story of that wretch is used here by the prosecution. Blasted be the tongue that would utter such a falsehood. Not satisfied with calling the prisoner an assassin and coward, they put that poor, stricken girl on the stand and make her utter such a sentiment as that. He protested against any such conduct. Yet he saw men and women, too, sitting in this Court-room and shaking hands with that wretch. Oh! shame, where is thy blush? Manhood! he is no man—he is a dog.

After reading some further testimony he (Mr. Bradley) would show that Mrs. Surratt was not guilty—that the proof against her was not enough to hang a dog, and that the proof against her now was rotten to the core and should not be for a moment entertained by any honest man. This man Weichman says he knew Mr. Carland. No man impeaches Carland's testimony. Weichman acknowledges he had a conversation with Carland. When Carland is called he says Weichman told him he would not have testified as he did if left to himself, and that he was obliged to swear as he had done. If Carland's testimony is true, Weichman stands convicted of telling one story at one trial and another story at another, only the statement now is more aggravated, because he says he will assist the prosecution. He is utterly unworthy of credit, and his testimony cannot be entertained.

In conclusion, Mr. Bradley said he hoped that, after considering the testimony and hearing the closing argument of Mr. Pierrepont, the jury would render a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box and let this poor boy go free, and he hoped they would also, as it was their privilege to do, draw up a paper setting forth their conviction and belief in the innocence of the mother.

Judge Fisher asked Mr. Pierrepont if he was ready to proceed now.

The latter replied in the negative and the Court, at 2:45 o'clock P. M., took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fortieth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 2.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day, Mr. BARKER rose to a question of privilege. He thought there was just cause for complaint that the Standing Committee of the Convention had not made their reports. This caused a great delay in business, and did not give members an opportunity to consider questions submitted to them.

Mr. E. BROOKS said the cause of complaint lay at the door of the Convention. Afternoon and evening sessions had been held to such an extent as to prevent Committees from considering questions submitted to them.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. L. W. RUSSELL—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. C. C. DWIGHT—On the same subject.

By Mr. A. F. ALLEN—On the same subject.

By Mr. CORBETT—On the same subject.

By Mr. HADLEY—On the same subject.

By Mr. SCHOONMAKER—On the same subject.

By Mr. CARPENTER—On the same subject.

By Mr. CLARK—On the same subject.

By Mr. BAKER—On the same subject.

By Mr. GOULD—On the same subject.

By Mr. GREELEY—On the same subject, and also for liquor prohibitions.

By Mr. LEE—Against sectarian donations.

By Mr. DUGANNE—On the same subject.

By Mr. STRATTON—For prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. GROSS—Against prohibitory legislation.

By Mr. DUGANNE—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. BELL—Relative to fishing in international waters.

By Mr. MASTEN—Relative to official corruption and bribery.

By Mr. E. P. BROOKS—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

REPORTS.

Mr. C. L. ALLEN, from the Committee on the powers and duties of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, made the following report:

They have not deemed it necessary or advisable to recommend many amendments to Art. 4 of the existing Constitution, believing that no very essential change is demanded, except in such particulars as they have designated. They have accordingly submitted copies of the first, second, third, sixth and seventh sections of that article, and are in favor of their entire adoption. They prefer to use language, as far as practicable, which has been settled and approved by long and well-established usage and judicial construction, rather than to adopt any new phraseology, which would not be so well calculated to secure the continued existence of provisions which they have unanimously approved. They have proposed to amend the fourth section by providing that the compensation of Governor shall be established by law. While your Committee are fully of the opinion that the present compensation is far less than the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State should be entitled to receive, they believe it not wise or expedient to name or determine its amount in the Constitution, but have proposed that it be first fixed by the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution, in order that it may not be subject to the caprices and temptations of legislative enactments, after the election of the successful candidate, or during his continuance in office.

To the section providing for the payment of the Lieutenant-Governor, your Committee have added the clause that when the Legislature shall have determined its amount by law he shall not receive or be entitled to receive any additional compensation fees or perquisites, for any other duties or services he may be required to perform, by virtue of his office or in any other capacity. The reasons for inserting this restriction must be perfectly obvious to every member of the Convention, and it is unnecessary to detail them here.

It is proposed to amend the section relating to the veto powers by requiring a vote of two-thirds of the whole number composing each branch of the Legislature, to pass a bill notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

By the existing Constitution no bill can be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each House; and yet, if the Governor shall object, each House, on a reconsideration, may approve of such bill by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present, and it will then become a law, thus in effect not only greatly weakening and rendering in a manner utterly powerless, the objections of the Executive, but also virtually annulling the part of the section requiring in the first instance a majority of all the members elected. The propriety of the proposed amendment cannot reasonably be doubted, and its necessity under the alarming frauds which have existed for the last ten years, and which there is great reason to fear will continue and increase unless effectually restrained and prevented, will in the judgment of your Committee be manifestly apparent.

It will be perceived that your Committee have had under consideration the resolutions referred to them, of Mr. DWIGHT of Oneida. They have deemed it expedient, not only to incorporate the provisions contemplated by the resolution, but to extend the powers of the Governor so that he may approve of any part or parts of a bill containing separate and distinct provisions and disapprove of any other part or parts of the same bill.

It has not unfrequently been the case that bills proposed to enact wholesome and salutary laws have also contained provisions of so objectionable character as to prevent their approval by the Governor, and thus many measures highly conducive and almost indispensable to the public welfare have been defeated, or have been preserved only by carrying with them enactments highly offensive.

Indeed, it is well known that obnoxious propositions have been artfully inserted in bills for the purpose of enforcing their enactment, under the calculation, not often ill founded, that honest members of the Legislature would be induced to suffer them to pass into laws, rather than lose the benefit of the unobjectionable features. In other instances they have been hurried through during the last days of the Legislature. A clause has therefore been inserted in the eighth section. The Committee have deemed it expedient to determine that the time for signing bills shall cease with the adjournment of the Legislature. This clause the Committee recommend strongly to the Convention. Such a course will be a more sure protection against fraud on the part of persons interested in the passage of bills and relieve the Executive from ceaseless and incessant importunities and temptations.

ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1.—The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold office for two years; a Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time and for the same time.

SEC. 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State.

SEC. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected; but, in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, chose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraordinary occasions.

He shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such measures to them as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, to be first fixed by the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and which compensation shall neither be increased nor diminished after his election or during his term of office.

SEC. 5. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military force of the State.

SEC. 6. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein. If during the vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duty of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled, or the disability cease.

SEC. 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his services a compensation to be established by law, to be first fixed by the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, &c., &c., and he shall receive or be entitled to any other or further compensation, fee or perquisite for any other duties or services he may be required to perform by virtue of his office by this Constitution or by law.

SEC. 8. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve of the bill he shall sign it; but if he disapprove of it, or any part or parts of it, containing separate and distinct provisions, he shall return it to that House in which the bill shall have originated, with his objections to the whole, or such parts of it as he shall disapprove, which shall enter the objections at large on their journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, either of an entire bill or a part of said bill objected to, as the case may be, two-thirds of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the whole bill, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. If either of the two Houses shall not thus approve of the part or parts objected to, the bill containing such parts as shall be approved by the Governor, shall without unnecessary delay after the vote is taken on such reconsiderations, be engrossed as a separate bill and returned to the Governor for his signature. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

The right of the Governor to sign bills shall cease with the adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. DUGANNE, from the Standing Committee on Industrial Pursuits, reporting in favor of authorizing the Legislature to pass laws for the construction of agricultural drains without the consent of the owner; also, relative to the taking of fish in any of the international waters, that the right to such fish shall not be restrained.

Mr. EVARTS moved that these reports be referred to the Committee on the Bill of Rights. Adopted.

Mr. BEADLE asked leave to have the two Committees on Banking and Currency and Insurance, to make a joint report.

Mr. BALLARD, from the Joint Committee on Corporations, Banking, Currency and Insurance, reported the following article:

ARTICLE 8, SECTION 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created or amended by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section, or which may have been heretofore passed, may be altered from time to time or repealed.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The term corporation as used in this article shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the privileges and powers of corporations, not possessed by partnerships or individuals, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payment by any person or corporation.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes issued, or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

SEC. 6. The stockholders in every corporation shall be individually liable to the amount of their respective shares of stock by any such corporation for all its debts and liabilities.

(Signed,) HORATIO BALLARD, Chairman.

Mr. RUSSEL, from a minority of same Committee, reported they could not agree with the majority report in so changing the present Constitution as to inhibit the Legislature from creating any corporations or amending the charters of any by special acts.

It is urged by those who support this measure that the creation of special charters are a prolific cause for legislation, begetting corruption, and that general laws shall alone provide for the different classes.

He says: I assume that after safeguards shall have been placed around future Legislatures by this Convention, to insure their purity, and provision is made for decent payment of legislators, honest and capable men will be elected, and should it be otherwise, the people will prove to be as bad as their representatives. * * I submit it is best to retain the section of the existing Constitution on this subject. I have been unable also to agree with the Committee in requiring individual liability for the payment of the debts of all corporations on the part of stockholders to an amount equal to the amount of their stock. * * In order to carry out the very objects of the creation of banking and other moneyed corporations, it is necessary to establish perfect confidence in their ability to meet pecuniary obligations, hence the necessity to insure such ability by stringent obligations. But the same requirements do not exist with other associations, and I would, therefore, leave the Legislature to say what laws upon this subject should apply to each class, and hence prefer to retain the present section of the Constitution applicable to this topic. In regard to foreign corporations Mr. RUSSELL would provide as follows:

The Legislature shall provide that foreign corporations shall secure the performance of obligations created in this State.

(Signed) LESTER W. RUSSELL.

We concur as to the first and second propositions embraced in this report, but without indorsing all the reasons stated therein.

HOBART KRUM,
C. R. LUDINGTON.

Messrs. Tracy Beadle, B. N. Huntington, Wm. D. Veeder, Wm. Hitchman, and John Eddy, of same committee, submitted the following:

We dissent from so much of the joint report of said Committees as relates to section 6 of said report, and respectfully report the following in lieu thereof:

SEC. 6. The stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes, or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, shall be individually liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

Signed: Tracy Beadle, Benj. N. Huntington, Wm. D. Veeder, John Eddy, Wm. Hinchmen.

A further minority report was made from the same Committees, recommending that the Legislature shall provide that foreign corporations shall secure the performance of obligations created in this State. Signed by Messrs. L. W. Russell, Hobart, Krum and C. V. R. Luddington.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GERRY called up his resolution calling upon the Clerk of the New-York Common Council relative to the rights and franchises of the City of New-York.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature.

Mr. GERRY said such reference would stifle the resolution. His design was to secure for the Convention certain information which had been secured by a Committee of the Common Council, relative to the rights and franchises of New-York. He had no other object.

Mr. HUTCHINS withdrew his motion to refer, and moved to amend by inserting after the words "what rights" the words "if any."

Mr. GERRY accepted the amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. PRINDLE called up the resolution calling upon the State Engineers for information relative to the Chenango Canal extension, and it was adopted.

Mr. BARKER moved that the Standing Committee of the Convention be requested to make their report on or before the 9th inst. Laid on the table.

Mr. LUDDINGTON offered a resolution that the Committee on Powers and Duties of the Legislature be requested to report a provision preventing gift enterprises and lotteries. Adopted.

Mr. STRATTON called up his resolution, calling upon the Metropolitan Police for information relative to the police attendance upon the several courts in New-York, and it was adopted.

Mr. CLINTON offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the duty of the United States of America to refund the moneys and assume debts expended and incurred by the loyal States in aiding Congress to raise and support for the common defence during the late rebellion those armies which, with the blessing of Almighty God, preserved the more perfect Union and secured the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, authenticated by the Secretary, be transmitted to each Senator and Representative in Congress of the United States.

Mr. GRAVES offered a resolution relative to the business of the Circuit Courts, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Lost.

Mr. HUTCHINS called up his resolution calling upon the Council to the Corporation of the City of New-York for information concerning a number of suits pending for or against the City, which was adopted.

Mr. ANDREWS called up the resolution offered by Mr. BROOKS for the final adjournment of the Convention on the 9th of September.

Mr. GREELEY moved to make it the 16th of September.

Mr. BROOKS accepted the amendment.

Mr. W. C. BROWN moved to make it the 7th.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to make it the 1st of October, which was lost.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to make it the 20th of September, which was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the day and insert "when the Committee shall have concluded its business," which was lost.

Mr. WEED moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost—53 to 54 votes.

Mr. GREELEY moved the previous question, and it was ordered.

The resolution for final adjournment on the 10th of September was then adopted by a vote of 69 to 51.

Mr. HALE moved to reconsider. It was tabled.

Mr. HADLEY said, that with a view of testing the sense of the Convention with reference to large or small Senate districts, he would move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of this subject, and that it be referred back to the Standing Committee with instructions to report a plan for thirty-three Senate districts.

Mr. SPENCER offered a substitute. After discussion Mr. COMSTOCK moved to lay the subject on the table.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, Mr. ARCHER in the chair.

The discussion was resumed on the merits of large or small Senate districts. The plan for large districts was advocated by Messrs. BOWEN, SEYMOUR and MERRITT; the small district system was advocated by Messrs. HATCH, E. A. BROWN and BERGEN.

Mr. HALE argued in favor of the plan suggested by Messrs. HARE and STEWART MILL, and contained in the amendment offered on Thursday by Mr. GREELEY.

Mr. DUGANNE opposed the principle of Mr. GREELEY's amendment.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 2.

The Convention reassembled at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. MERRITT said that the President and the President *pro tem.* were both absent, and it was necessary for the Convention to select another President *pro tem.* He therefore moved that THOMAS G. ALVORD be chosen President *pro tem.* for the time being, and that the Secretary notify the Comptroller of such appointment.

The motion was carried.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Organization of the Legislature, Mr. ARCHER in the chair.

Mr. PRINDLE could not agree with the report of the Committee with reference to large Senate districts. It would take the power out of the hands of the people, and place it in the hands of politicians. It would tend to establish a regency, having its headquarters at the Capitol, and it would control the nominations of political parties. He would have a conservative Senate, and one beyond the reach of organized political agencies, and with that view Senators should be kept near the people, and held responsible to their immediate representatives. The plan of small districts would come much nearer to the accomplishment of such a result.

Mr. MERWIN was in favor of large Senate districts. Such a plan would secure a stronger body of men, and prevent the evils at present complained of; but while he expressed this opinion he was opposed to this Convention assuming the responsibility of making the apportionment. That duty more properly belonged to the Legislature. As soon as this body entered upon the work, they were compelled to enter the political arena, and partisan feelings must necessarily be aroused. It was important that we should not act here with reference to party interests or party results. The party in power now may give place to another, and it was unsafe and unwise to predicate action with reference to party advantages.

Mr. FLAGLER had not at first thought he should support the report of the Committee for eight Senate districts; but the discussion had upon the subject had wrought a change upon his mind. He had concluded that a larger number of districts would be preferable. If this body should make the apportionment, it would stand forth the first instance. Why not pass it over entirely to the Legislature? It was a legislative duty. The discussion thus far had here had shown the propriety of passing the subject over to the Legislature. However the districts may be arranged, it would affect thousands of voters to be cast with reference to the adoption or rejection of the Constitution to be proposed to the people. If an angel were to form the districts he could not give entire satisfaction.

Mr. KERNAN said the Senate should be so constituted that it would be less affected by local prejudices, and more fully represent the State at large than the lower branch of the Legislature. In his judgment, the plan for large districts and for long terms would come the nearest to making the Senate such a body as it ought to be. It would secure permanency in that body and make its members partake more of the State interest and State reputation. It would give that body a higher class of men than could be secured by small districts. The counties have their local representatives in the Assembly. The experience prior to 1846 had shown that the Senate was then an abler body than it had been since. He did not desire to offer any particular reason for this, but thought the general recollection of men would confirm this view. Experienced men would always be secured in that body, one quarter of the number only being elected in each year. He believed there was a general feeling that the able Convention of 1846 made a mistake in dividing up the State into small Senatorial districts. That we had not had a good Government since, nor as able and as strong men in the higher branch of the Legislature. Such a Senate would prove a check upon the popular branch elected every year. He thought a careful consideration of the subject would confirm his view, and that our best efforts should be brought to bear to secure a fair apportionment of these districts. He believed that such a purpose would actuate this Convention. Let us cast aside our partisan views, and complete this work with a view to the public good. He further hoped that we would go back to the old system of electing members of Assembly by counties. The small district system had shown that men were elected to the Assembly, who would not have been thought of for that position if the county system had been in force. He appealed to the members if such had not been the experience under the present Constitution. Under the present Constitution there was no head to the Government, and he would favor a plan of going back to the plan of having some officers appointed by the Executive.

Mr. COOKE repelled the attacks that had been made upon the majority by the minority. Gentlemen had traveled out of their way to hunt up grievances. A Committee had been charged with gerrymandering the State so as to make Republican districts. He knew that on making up the districts as reported, the question of politics did not enter into the consideration of the Committee at all. The complaint was, that while the Republican majority in the State was only about two per cent., that by this apportionment the Republicans would get twenty-four Senators to nine Senators for the Democrats. But the Committee could not help that, because the Democratic majorities were confined to New-York and a few contiguous counties. The Committee could not diffuse the majorities over the State, and hence they were compelled in making up the districts of contiguous territory to do as they had done. From all that could be gathered from the opinions of members the Committee supposed they were representing the views of this Convention in recommending large districts. There was no propriety in making both branches of the Legislature substantially alike, and there was no good argument in the claim that the constituency should not so select the man that should be sent to the Senate. There was no strength in the argument that politicians would more directly control under the large districts than under the small ones. Did not the politicians control the nominations now? He saw the difficulty of an apportionment, and would gladly have been relieved from any responsibility with it. He had no partisan feelings in this matter. He did not see what party advantage there was in it, for he did not see why New-York should not be Republican in the course of the next three years. He saw nothing now to prevent it. His friends were about to take the negro out of politics, and there would be nothing left for the Democrats to base an issue upon. [Laughter.] The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT was about concluded, and he would be disposed of by the time this Convention should adjourn, so that he did not see what would be left. [Laughter.] He had prepared another apportionment which he would propose. It was not necessary to give it up in despair of ever being able to make eight Senate-districts—that would be acceptable.

Mr. CARPENTER did not approve of the plan for large districts. It would not secure an abler class of men. The four Senators would be selected from specified localities which would claim the nomination. The change in the boundaries of districts would not prevent corruption nor secure representative men of more honesty or integrity. If we should tell our constituents that this plan had been adopted to prevent corruption, they would laugh at us. Other means should be resorted to to accomplish that end. The representative should be amenable to the people. At first we only had four Senate districts in this State, then it was enlarged to eight, and then to thirty-two. Thus it had been shown that representation had been enlarged.

Progress was reported, the Committee rose, and leave was granted to sit again.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Adjournment of the Radical Republican Convention.

Subsequent Mass Meeting -- Speeches and Resolutions.

RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 2.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock at Capital-square. About 2,000 colored persons, and 200 whites were present.

Dr. BAYNE, (colored) from Norfolk, moved as the Convention had done its work, to now adjourn *sine die*. The proposition was hailed with cheers.

Mr. HUNICUTT approved adjournment, and said the reason for adjourning yesterday to to-day was to give Mr. BOTTS and others who had not participated in the proceedings an opportunity to be heard, and hoped the Convention was not afraid to hear what they had to say. If there was any political tomahawk between Mr. BOTTS and the Republican Party, it was now buried. The party, he continued, would carry the State by 30,000 majority, and the ship was large enough to carry all shades of party differences. [Cries of "yes."] The speaker favored disfranchizing only those rebels who would talk against Congress and the Republican Party, and would not, like LONGSTREET, work in any harness for reconstruction.

At this point there were loud cries for BOTTS, who received three cheers from a portion of the crowd. Then followed a scene of confusion. A colored speaker attempted to address them, but was cried down with shouts of "Vote the resolution down! Vote it up! Vote BOTTS down!"

Mr. BAYNE said he believed the wing of the Party represented by Mr. BOTTS wanted, without mingling in the Convention, to speak under its auspices.

A vote was then taken, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with great cheering.

A MASS MEETING ORGANIZED.

A mass meeting was then organized, and Mr. BOTTS, who had maintained his stand, addressed them.

He said he was no intruder, but came as a member of the Republican Party. It had been circulated that he had written letters denouncing Northern men in Virginia as squatters. The charge was unfounded; for thirty years he had stood by them, so much so as to make him odious with his own party, with reference to his having been unwilling at one time since the war to give the blacks suffrage, he said he had only been so because he knew if the negro was given suffrage before he had protection his vote would strengthen the Democratic Party, or he would be shot down in the streets for attempting to vote with the Republicans. He had not attended the Convention of April because he thought he could do more good out of it. He indorsed its platform and so did his friends, who had come to the city to attend the present Convention but had been crowded out, whether by accident or design he could not say. They would have readopted the platform. He warned the meeting not to be deceived by demagogues into the belief that they held all the power. The Democrats of Virginia will not, he said, resist Republicans now, but would wait till they get back into the Union. They would need every man to fight them. We must not drive any man away from us. [Cries of "No, no, we won't." He then read an address to the people and a platform which, he said, had met the approval of Judge UNDERWOOD, and Mr. HUNICUTT. The address recites events since the close of the war, and the conduct of the Southern people led on by JOHNSON's policy, which had delayed reconstruction. The platform was telegraphed last night.

Mr. GEORGE RYE, of Shenandoah, moved to indorse the address and platform, but the motion met with such violent opposition that it was withdrawn.

Here a loud voice announced that a speaker who was opposing the indorsement of the meeting had stolen a horse from a one-armed negro. This created great confusion. The Speaker came up the Capitol steps to confront the accuser, and a crowd of blacks surged up after him. Everything looked like a riot for some minutes; but the matter was settled by the accuser explaining that he had only heard, and could not vouch for the charge.

Gov. PEIRPOINT made a very brief speech, and was followed by L. H. CHANDLER, District-Attorney; Rev. Mr. GIBBENS (colored), LOUIS SCOTT (colored), and others.

The following resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The loyal American citizens will soon be required to select a representative man as their candidate for the office now held by the chance President of the United States; and as the late war has placed the Republican Party, as well as the nation, under obligations to many distinguished Generals for the services they rendered in the desperate struggle for liberty and greatness; and as the names of Gens. GRANT, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, BUTLER, SICKLES, LOGAN and SCHOFIELD, and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, THADDEUS STEVENS and HENRY WILSON, are prominently held up as among the most deserving in connection with the said office, therefore,

Resolved, That we indorse the action of Gen. SHERIDAN in his efforts to execute the laws of the country, considering the embarrassment thrown around him by the President.

Resolved, That the Republican Party look forward to such acts of protection as Gen. SHERIDAN and other Generals are extending to them, with great hope in the future of the prosperity of the country, and that we as a party now give notice that when the proper time arrives to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President, we will give all such acts of protection to the loyal people of the South, their due consideration.

Speaking was continued at the meeting until nearly dark, when it adjourned.

The Indian Troubles—A Long Fight—Secretary Chandler.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 2.

Western dispatches state that a train from Leavenworth, in charge of Messrs. POWERS and NEWMAN, had a fight with the Indians on Sunday. The fight lasted all day until toward night when the whites were assisted by Capt. SCHEMERHORN with two field howitzers. Some ten or fifteen Indians were killed. The locality of the fight is not given. It is reported that the Indians have possession of ten miles of the road west of Monument Station and are stealing all the stock they can find.

Mr. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with a party of gentlemen from New-York and St. Louis, arrived at Fort Lyon on the 9th of July. They had a skirmish with twenty-five Indians and whipped them.

Railroad Accident in Vermont—Train Intentionally Thrown from the Track.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Aug. 2.

The 10 P. M. express train of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad was thrown down an embankment and badly smashed up ten miles south of this city last night, by ties maliciously placed across the track and in the cattle guard. The train was behind time and running at increased speed, and the obstruction was not seen in time to check the train. The entire train went off, and the engine demolished, but no one was seriously injured.

The new steamboat *Adirondack* made her trial trip on Lake Champlain yesterday. She takes her place in the through line on Monday, and is superbly fitted up.

More About the Assault on a Connecticut Editor.

MERIDEN, Conn., Friday, Aug. 2.

The dispatch published in to-day's papers in relation to the release from jail of Ex-Postmaster ROGERS and his brother, the assailants of Mr. RIGGS, of the Meriden *Recorder*, is incorrect in the details. They were committed on a writ of the Justice's Court, in default of obtaining bail, and released upon giving proper security to answer in the Superior Court. No arrests for false imprisonment, as alleged, have been made, as the proceedings were in every respect legal.

Return of French Men-of-War.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Aug. 2—11 A. M.

The steamship *Mercedita*, having in tow the French monitor *Onondaga*, which left this port yesterday, also the French frigate *Themis*, are all returning. It is supposed that they have been compelled to put back on account of the weather. The wind is moderate from the northeast, and it is thick and raining outside.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The question of money, to say nothing of weights and measures, is one which must always interest the visitor to Paris, where all men meet insolvency with a cheerful impetuosity. The Arab who folded his tent in the desert of Mr. LONGFELLOW's poem and quietly passed away, is nothing to the Yankee who performs the same operation with his porte-monnaie. To want money is human; to have it is divine. An amiable recklessness is the characteristic of most people who visit the gay and beautiful metropolis of France. Naturally they become less divine every day and more human. Toward the fag-end of the last hundred dollars they may generally be found wandering around the Central Pavilion or peering into its curious windows with a sort of religious awe. There is no Mabille in their eye now, and the Bois de Boulogne is a mockery, a snare and a delusion. They groan inwardly, or like the Indian soldier sigh sadly a lac, and a lass a-day!

For behind those cold and cruel sheets of glass are exhibited the coins which linger yet in fond remembrance, but otherwise are airy and of the past. It is excusable under the circumstances to turn from the spot, and, like the soldier in the ballad, to wipe away a tear.

The Pavilion is consecrated to the cause of weights and measures and moneys. On the ground floor are the coins; on the first story paper things, State securities, postage-stamps, &c. Outside are four clock faces, indicating simultaneously the time by figures in Roman, Turkish, Arabic and Indian, and, finally, above in the glass dome is a terrestial globe which turns on its axis every twenty-four hours. There is a touch of philosophy in this arrangement. The visitor who has made the tour of the interior, who has compared the divers riches of all the lands, who has seen how easily they might be multipled for the good of humanity and the profit of the person, is astonished when he reaches this little pavilion in the centre, to see how imperfect, contradictory and confused are the means which are intended to facilitate the commerce between different people. The need of greater uniformity could not be more forcibly impressed upon the mind.

A special Imperial Commission has from the commencement had the matter in hand, and it is owing to its early and well-considered efforts that the display of coins, &c., is so aggravatingly good. During the Exposition of 1855 a special Committee was appointed to consider the best means of simplifying the operations of international commerce by the adoption of a common system of weights and measures. Indeed, so far back as 1851, this want, suggested by the circumstance of nations coming together, was greatly felt. At the Universal Exhibtion of 1855, the juries and Committees of the different countries, to the number of two hundred, signed a declaration to the effect that one of the best ways to promote industry would be to adopt a universal system of weights and measures, and at the London Exhibition of 1862 a like report was made by the juries of different kinds, particularly that of chemistry. The subject has not been allowed to lapse into oblivion. It has been brought before many scientific assemblies. The International Statistical Congress at Brussels in 1853, Paris in 1855, Vienna in 1859, and Berlin in 1863, found great difficulty in reconciling the differences of unity, giving the statistical facts of different countries. Numerous Societies, such as the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Academy of St. Petersburgh, have expressed their opinions upon the advantage to science of uniformity in scientific communications. And finally, to continue the remarks of M. MATHIEU, after the Paris Exposition (1855) a special International Association was founded to obtain the adoption of a decimal system of measures, weights and coins. Two official conferences of the German States were held at Frankfort in 1862 and 1865, which ended in favor of the metrical system. Spain, Portugal, Italy and England decided in the same way, and by a treaty relative to coins, completed in 1866, between France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, those States formed a monetary union. The metrical system has also been adopted by Congress. There yet remains, says Mr. LEONE LEVI, much to be done to complete the work, for there is not only a difference in the national systems of measures, weights and coins, but there are local and customary measures that embarrass trade and complicate international reckonings. The great difficulty is in a practical application, and the best way to overcome this was to exhibit the measures, weights and coins in use in different countries at the Exposition. This accounts for the Pavilion, the contents of which I have already indicated.

The subject is not yet ended, and as it is worthy of the closest attention I shall make no excuse for exhausting my notes thereanent up to the present moment. A special committee was appointed by the Emperor to attend to the matter. After the proper amount of organization—and one has to be powerfully organized in Paris—it proceeded to its labors. Several meetings took place, and recently a series of resolutions were adopted which I hasten to place before your readers. Before doing so, however, I must refer to a letter of our Commissioner-General, Mr. BECKWITH, forwarded to Mr. SEWARD on the 17th of July, 1866. It contains a lucid, practical and valuable estimate of the subject, and, broadly speaking, serves as the basis of all that has been done after immitigable talk and a perfect shower of decorations. Referring to the monetary understanding between France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, Mr. BECKWITH says: "It results from these proceedings that a uniform system of coinage is established in the four countries named, uniform as regards the unit, the metallic standards and the value of the pieces to be coined. Each country retains the double standard of gold and silver, with the relative value of 1 to 15½. The composition of gold coin remains in the proportion of (9-10) nine parts of fine gold to one of alloy, and the coinage of gold is restricted to pieces of one hundred francs, fifty francs, twenty francs, ten francs and five francs. The composition of the silver five franc pieces remains in the same proportion of (9-10) nine parts fine silver to one of alloy; but the composition of silver coin of smaller values is reduced from nine-tenths to (835-1000) 835 parts fine silver to 165 parts of alloy, a reduction in value of about seven per cent. This inferior money is a legal tender between individuals to the amount of fifty francs in a single payment, and receivable for dues to the Government without limit. It follows," adds Mr. BECKWITH, "that the unit of the monetary system (one franc of the standard of 9-10) will cease to be coined, but it retains a nominal existence; it remains money of account, and is still the unit of the monetary system, and the measure of all values, though it has no material existence except in its multiples, of which the quintuple or five franc piece is the smallest coin." The reduction in the value of small silver coin brings the standard of this class in harmony with that of the small silver coin of the United States under the law of 1850. If this be so, the metallic standards both of the gold and silver coin of the United States are now in harmony with those of the four countries named, and the standards being in harmony, and the system all decimalized, it only remains to harmonise the coin in order to produce reciprocal circulation. However numerous the systems, if the standards are equal, and the system decimalized, it is only necessary that the unit of each be capable of expression in the multiples, or sub-multiples of the others to produce the uniformity of coinage requisite for reciprocal circulation. Coining a unit of either system will thus be of necessity coining at the same time a unit multiple, a submultiple of all the systems, and these conditions are much easier of attainment than a common unit. Nor is it of moment what names may be given to coin in different countries, nor how numerous the varieties, or various their values, they will all be aliquot decimal parts of a common system, the coin of which referable to the unit of its own system, and referable with equal facility to the multiples or submultiples of the units of the other systems. To attain this result no substitution of the unit of one country for that of another is needed, because no common unit is required. That great difficulty may be obviated by very slight modifications of existing units, and modification is the easy way of all reforms. Our gold dollar, for example, is equal to 517 centimes; a reduction of seventeen centimes (3½ cents) would leave it an exact multiple of the French unit, or franc, and the equivalent of five francs. A reduction of twelve centimes (2½ cents) in the value of the British sovereign would leave it a multiple of the franc, and the equivalent of twenty-five francs, and consequently a multiple of the dollar and equivalent to five dollars, near. In like manner a small change in the standard of British gold from 916-1000 to 900-1000 would complete the uniformity of the standard of gold coin; for nearly the whole civilized world, except England, has adopted the standard of 9-10. "Modifications of this kind are not difficult; they are common. They produce no inconvenience to the public; they do not disturb business, nor trench upon prejudices; they come in almost imperceptibly, and in this case would leave the unit of each national system—the great traditional measure of value—in effect undisturbed with all its mottoes, effigies and emblems, and with all the impregnable habits of mind, and even the superstitions which cluster around them. The tenacity with which nations and peoples hold to their traditional measures of value is remarkable, and whether it springs from a principle or a prejudice, it is a fact so firmly fixed that it is difficult to eradicate, nor is it worth the labor if a common language of values can be otherwise attained." I have quoted Mr. BECKWITH's excellent letter *in extenso*, because it expresses a shrewd, practical knowledge of the difficulties in the case, and because after all it is, as I have already said, the basis of the resolutions which have just been passed by the Imperial Commission. These are as follows:

1. The first condition to be adopted by the various Governments interested in this question is the unit of their golden money.

2. It is desirable that this money be of the same denomination.

3. It is desirable that every Government introduce among its golden coins a piece of equal value to one of the pieces in use among the other Governments interested, in order that thus there may be a common point of contact between all systems, each nation endeavoring to assimilate gradually its system of money to that which shall be chosen as the uniform basis.

4. The system of gold money now in use in France and a large portion of Europe, is recommended as the basis of the desired uniformity.

5. That owing to a circumstance accidental but fortunate, the most important monetary units can be adapted to the French five franc gold piece with the least possible changes, it is suggested that this piece will serve as the most convenient basis for a monetary system, and the coin struck on this basis will become, as soon as the nations interested can permit it, the multiples of this unit.

6. It is desirable that each Government acting in conformity with this system, take proper legal steps to make the issue legal.

7. It would be extremely desirable that the system of two monetary standards be abandoned where it yet exists; that the decimal system be universally adopted, and that the money of all nations should be of the same form and denomination.

C. B. S.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Affairs in Rome—The Spirit of Antonelli—American Art and Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

For ten days past the speakers in Parliament on the question of the alienation of the ecclesiastical property, have had their day. For or against, each orator has had opportunity to give full swing to his eloquence. There has been some good speaking, it is generally acknowledged, and the discussion, as usual, has taken a pretty wide range. This may be said, that the prospect is brighter than for six months past for arriving at some practical result. The Minister RATTAZZI has spoken words which have now applause even from the opposition benches. The sign is an encouraging one, and may be accepted as the first step toward a reconciliation of parties, at least as regards the present question.

The warm season, instead of driving members to their homes, as many predicted, has only had the effect to set them to work with something like zeal. A few weeks back it was feared that the question would go by default, and that at this session nothing would be done. But for the moment, at least, Parliament has given up dawdling, and members are turning red in the face with the excess of their eloquent ardor. Sunday has not been a day of rest, but Parliament has put that as the other days of the week to use; and instead of sermons the members have tried to instruct each other with orations. Every community has its own habits, and while our people would say that a house built on Sunday would not stand, these have no suspicion that the mortar used on that day in building their structure is not as adhesive as that mixed and applied on any other day of the seven.

Among the speeches already delivered that of MANCINI was remarkable, at least for its length, as it was spread over nearly an entire day. He struck right and left with considerable force, praising and blaming according to the demands of the argument, or the humors of a party leader. In this discussion every inch of ground is gone over, and every fact or fancy touching finance, church, state, ecclesiastical property, relations with Rome, and what not connected with these, seems in a fair way to be presented. It has already clearly come out that the late Administration, in its eagerness to get away from the Pope his temporal power, was willing to concede to the Papacy in exchange privileges which would have given to the church a predominance more dangerous to the liberties of the population than that now exercised. If France could be made to take off her hands, the Government of Italy would soon get the mastery, and we should see the last of the controversy which has so long been going on between the Pontiff and the declared wishes of the Italian people.

It is expected that Signor RATTAZZI will soon set off for Paris to pay his respects to the Emperor, and see the bankers with whom the recent convention was signed. CRISPI is spoken of as the probable Minister of the Italians to succeed RATTAZZI, who will retain his post as President of the King's Council.

The death of MAXIMILIAN continues to be the leading theme of the journals. For a long time no single event has caused so great a sensation in Europe. We escape blame, except from the most violent or stupid of partisans, who insist that we should have exercised a pressure, or even gone so far as to declare war, if by such means the life of the unfortunate Prince could have been saved. At the same time our great moderation is praised. Of late our prestige has been enormously increased in Europe. With frankness, if not with satisfaction, our mercy to offenders is contrasted with the barbarous excesses of the Latin race, and those who have inherited the religion of Rome in America. How is it—even the priests in their secret souls inquire—that heretics have raised themselves to the noblest heights of Christian civilization, while those instructed by Jesuits of the Propaganda are fallen so low as to take the life of a Catholic prince sent among them with a concordat, and the blessing of the Pope? And the people ask themselves can it be that the Protestants have really chosen the better part?

Journals, which a few years ago, when they thought LOUIS NAPOLEON was master of the situation, were inclined to treat the Monroe doctrine with scorn, are now ready to thrust Mexico upon the United States, as the only power capable of governing it, and to whom they insist it legitimately belongs. They think we covet it, and do not see as clearly as we do, that our true policy, as well as interest, leads us to acquire territory, and adds population, on the North, rather than on the South, of our present borders. Poor Mexico must rot awhile longer, and it may take a quarter of a century to exhale the noxious gasses of so complete a decay.

Meanwhile we have nothing to do—as people will have their way, if they contradict to-day what was said yesterday—but let them praise or blame according to the whim of the moment.

A person at Rome who claims to have his facts from authority, gives the following statistics as to the number of visitors of different classes during the recent ceremonies. The statement, on calculation, is founded upon the number of passports examined. The number of priests, not Italian, arrived, was ten thousand, and from different parts of Italy, about an equal number. Of bishops, there were four hundred and seventy-five, which, including those resident at Rome, would make the whole number nearly five hundred. Of Cardinals, fifteen arrived from beyond Rome, added to nearly forty resident there. The number of visitors not included in any religious division is put down at eighty thousand. The amount of money, all in gold, left in Rome must amount to several millions of dollars. Tricks were resorted to to make visitors pay for everything in hard money. At the railway station our bills on the Roman Bank, an institution which pretends to pay specie, were refused, and gold demanded, which, at some inconvenience, we were forced to seek, and pay a premium for at a neighboring shop. As we were obliged to pay 40 francs, or $8, for first-class tickets, and 4 or 5 francs more for a piece of luggage which could be carried in the hand, there seemed to be something a good deal like imposition in this kind of Roman traffic. The distance between Rome and Florence is 180 miles, or less than that between New-York and Providence, and $9 charged for transit between these cities would seem like going back twenty-five years.

While ANTONELLI and those around him who govern Rome carry their heads in the clouds, and pretend to be thinking only of the other world, their spirit is as shop-keeping and mercenary as that of a pack of Jews. This gross materialism, taking the name of religion, into which Rome has fallen, is a sad commentary on the weakness of our common human nature.

Mr. JACKSON, one of the twenty or more American sculptors resident in Italy, has completed a group representing EVE with her dead son ABEL. It is this artist's most considerable work, conceived with much feeling and executed with no little knowledge and taste. Our native art-talent seems to run naturally to sculpture, and from the stone-cutter's shop, or from even ruder employment, is sent every now and then to Italy some young student full of talent and enthusiasm for this art. If the next twenty-five years bear as much fruit as the past, America must take nearly the first place, not only as to the number but fine skill of those engaged in the practice of sculpture—among foreign artists in Italy. Mr. JACKSON has set off for the United States after a residence of six or seven years in Florence, and has taken his group with him, with the intention of exhibiting it in the principal cities of our country.

ANGELICO.

LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Up the St. Lawrence—Lachine and its Rapids—Jefferson Davis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAUHARNOIS, Province of Quebec, July, 1867.

I think the readers of the TIMES have read enough about the journey from New-York to Montreal, and, therefore, though I could dilate upon the beauties of a trip up the Hudson River on one of our unsurpassable river steamers, upon the luxury of a few days quiet at Saratoga after a long year's hard work in the City, upon the dust of the railroad ride to Lake Champlain, upon the historic memories of Ticonderoga and the glacis of Crown Point, also fallen into decay since the asparagus roots with which it was originally planted have been carried away upon the beauties of Burlington, unequaled for situation and for variety of view, surrounded as it is by distant mountain ranges, near hills, broad lake, wooded bay, winding river and elm-covered intervale—yet all these I will pass by and begin my letter to the TIMES with a departure from Montreal westward up the St. Lawrence. A short ride from the hotel in a cab, an institution which, if introduced into New-York, would make it a much pleasanter place to get about in, brought us to the railroad station, and we were soon rolling along through the green meadows of Montreal Island toward Lachine. It would not be fair to attempt to describe Lachine, as seen from the railroad, any more than to describe a man whom one had only seen with his back turned, for the railroad gives us only a rear view of the town. When it was built railroads were not, and the river was the great highway. Then Lachine was the headquarters of the trade of the Hudson's Bay Company, and there every season gathered together the voyageurs, who on a thousand streams of the Northwest had trapped the beaver and stripped him of his fur. Hundreds of their canoes would be sometimes gathered at Lachine, and one can imagine how much life they would give to the river, and how much life the streets of the village would receive from the irruption of so many wild voyageurs, fresh from the wilderness with the spoils of their season's work, and to scatter all its proceeds with lavish hand before returning to their wilderness life again. All that has long ago passed away, and now-a-days the steamboat has taken the place of the canoe, and the pleasure-seeking traveler passes through Lachine instead of the voyageur.

Travelers come here from Montreal in great numbers to take steamboat and run the Lachine Rapids, which lie between this end of the island and Montreal. A short ride by rail, and then an hour's ride on a steamboat, amid the tumbling green waters of the St. Lawrence, turbulent and not wholly free from danger, ending with a full-length view of the great bridge, and of Montreal itself, with its gray-stone piers, which ought long ago to have shamed New-York out of the miserable abominations of her wooden wharves, and above them the spires of the city and the square towers of the Cathedral, relieved against the dark wooded sides of the mountain, make the trip a pleasant one to take on a bright morning. I may mention, though it is hardly an additional inducement, that JEFF. DAVIS undertook it one morning not long since. The Lachine Rapids are not the most dangerous rapids that he has run, however, and found himself in pretty smooth water at their foot, too. He is said to have expressed the wish that he could retire wholly from among men, and I don't wonder at that; but if he expressed such a wish here in Canada, what would he say in any other part of the Continent? Not that there are not here as elsewhere those who think of him as the defeated and exiled leader of the slaveholding aristocracy should be thought of. There are such, and many of them. But there are also many here to whom the fact that he represents the spirit of aristocracy is a recommendation. They would not, perhaps, acknowledge this to be the reason of the adulation with which they follow him. I notice that the newspapers which represent this class speak of him as a sufferer in the cause of liberty instead of aristocracy, but that is merely their tribute to the spirit of the age.

We postponed our trip down the rapids till another day, and took a little steamer which was bound for Beauharnois, about twenty miles up the river. Not all of our course, however, was upon the broad waters of the St. Lawrence. About half way up we turned out of them into the Chateaugay River, up whose windings we went for about a mile to make a landing, near the village of Chateaugay, the spires of whose church glittering with tin—as almost all these village church spires do—were visible around a bend in the river. Turning here, we make our way back to the St. Lawrence through another mouth of the Chateaugay, thus going around two sides of a large island. Just at the point of this island is a farmhouse belonging to the Gray Nuns of Montreal, whither any of them may betake themselves when in need of rest or country air. The spot shows itself admirably adapted to furnish either. The buildings and grounds are as neat and pretty as one could desire. No one can come to the place except by boat; the south side of it is washed by the smooth and gentle current of the Chateaugay, while to the west the prospect opens far up the St. Lawrence, which here stretches out into a sheet of water called Lake St. Louis, some three miles broad, and ending fifteen miles away at the heights, down which the mighty river pours itself in what is called the Cascade Rapids. The situation is so beautiful that one is not at all surprised at finding it occupied as it is, for the Roman Catholic Church has here, as elsewhere, a way of appropriating to itself whatever situations are most prominent and desirable, in which it shows good taste and wisdom. On the very point of the island stands a hillock of so peculiar a shape as to resemble the remains of a fortification, and it may be such. It was certainly a good spot for a fortification in the early days, but if one ever occupied it all positive evidence of the fact has passed away, and, instead of the flag of France, now gleams from its summit across the waters of Lake St. Louis a tall and glittering cross, the standard of a very different conflict.

An hour's sail across the lake, glorified by a magnificent rainbow, which gradually spread itself out over the eastern clouds, brought us to our journey's end for the present in this village of Beauharnois, looking north upon the lake and hemmed in, apparently, to the west by the River St. Louis, which here pours over sandstone rocks to join the St. Lawrence. We shall not expect, judging from the appearance of the village itself, to find very much that is wonderful or exciting; but what with the lake to furnish boating and fishing in abundance, green grass in plenty to lie on and trees tall and leafy all around us, so that when we wake in the morning our ears are saluted with a sound made up of the rustle of the wind through their branches, of the dash of the St. Louis among its rocks and the murmur of the waves of the lake; what with all these, and, better than all, a hearty welcome and good company, it will be strange if a weary brain cannot here find itself rested and refreshed.

Yours, &c., B.

THE GREAT GUN QUESTION.

The Efficiency and Endurance of Heavy Ordnance—The Ordnance Departments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 19th inst., appeared a letter from Mr. NORMAN WIARD, on the subject of "the efficiency and endurance of heavy ordnance," and in your issue of the 26th, in an editorial based on this letter, you accuse the Ordnance Departments of outrageous "extravagance" and "costly blunders."

Although Mr. WIARD's letter was nothing less than an attack on the Ordnance Departments, dictated evidently by disappointment at their non-recognition of his claims to "do them a service," it would have passed without comment, so well known and appreciated are his productions in that line, had not your notice of it given it some importance.

His mis-statements and positive assertions, together with his claims to "practical experience attained in the workshop at great cost" may, and doubtless have deceived many persons, who, ignorant of the subject themselves, suppose that statements so confidently made must be correct, though to any one properly informed they would pass for what they are worth. But when a journal of the standing of the TIMES accepts them, and bases upon them an editorial accusing the Ordnance Departments of "extravagance" and "costly blunders," it seems proper that an attempt should be made to correct such erroneous impressions, and show how great the injustice of such charges is.

You state, quoting from Mr. WIARD's letter, that the monitor fleet cost two hundred millions of dollars, and "carries less than one hundred guns"—"two millions for each gun"—and then say that "no other branch of the service can compare with this in extravagance." Had the number of guns been five thousand which would represent a fleet of one hundred first-class wooden ships like the *Franklin* or *Minnesota* mounting fifty guns each, instead of one hundred, would the cost have been considered extravagant? Yet the one hundred guns of the monitors in their invulnerable turrets would be more than a match for the five thousand of the wooden fleet—in fact for twice that number! And no one who knows anything of the subject will, I think, dispute it. The *Merrimac*, makeshift as she was, and only plated with railroad iron, could undoubtedly have destroyed or driven away the whole of our fleet in Hampton Roads, although composed of some of the finest wooden ships in our navy; but she was defeated and driven off by the "little monitor" which only mounted two 11-inch guns. Had she carried 15-inch the tale would have been different, and the *Merrimac* would have been sunk or captured.

The value of guns is no longer to be estimated by their number, but by their power; and therefore to base a charge of extravagance in arming a fleet of "Monitors" on the number of its guns alone is as unjust as incorrect.

The 15-inch guns of the monitors have done their work well, and have never failed in action, Mr. WIARD to the contrary notwithstanding.

The records of the Navy Ordnance Department show that no 15-inch gun ever burst except the trial gun, which stood eight hundred and sixty-eight fires with extreme charges. At Fort Fisher two 15-inch guns had their muzzles blown off by the premature explosion of shells; one was on board the *Saugus* and the other on the *Mahopac*. No person was injured by them, and the body of the guns remained perfectly sound; and they might have been used again in action if there had been any necessity. As for the quality of the 15-inch guns in the other monitors their record speaks for itself. They have been fired in the different actions in which they took part some of them as many as five hundred times, and have not given way; and, moreover, they have on various occasions been fired with the greatest possible rapidity, although Mr. WIARD states that they "have failed disastrously whenever they have been subjected to the real test of battle," viz., "continuous, rapid firing"—an utterly false statement.

Since the war a 15-inch gun has been fired at Fortress Monroe, for the express purpose of testing this theory, with much greater rapidity than it would ever be possible to do in battle, where some time must necessarily be consumed in pointing, &c. The gun stood the test *without the slightest injury*.

It is not necessary here to go into the merits of the monitor system, or whether we have or have not a sea-going iron-clad fleet "capable of encountering ships now afloat in Europe;" although the recent long sea voyages of the *Monadnock* to the Pacific Ocean, and that of the *Miantonomoh* to Russia and the Mediterranean Sea, may be supposed to be strong arguments in our favor. The question is now simply of their guns and their performances, and I think it has been clearly shown that they have done their work well and better in fact than any other guns in this or any other country.

The costly experiments of Great Britain have failed to produce anything yet equal to them, though they have expended pounds sterling where we have spent dollars, in their attempts to rival them. These are facts that can be easily proven by official documents, and cannot be controverted.

A 15-inch gun of American manufacture, (made by ALGER & Co., of Boston) is now being tried in England, under the direction of her most distinguished ordnance officers, and the results obtained with it there fully justify all that is claimed for those guns here, as you yourself bore witness in your paper of the 15th inst., where you say: "The echo of the American 15-inch gun lately fired at Shoeburyness, has already been heard in the House of Commons, where it now reveberates throughout Great Britain. From the tone of the English professional journals, we are convinced that, incredulous as they have hitherto been, and unwilling to acknowledge the merits of American heavy ordnance, they are now prepared to confess its superiority. Both the character and assertions of the royal artillery officers convince us that the big gun will be fairly tried."

When the cost of these guns is compared with that of any others, whether made of wrought iron, semi-steel or by "Wiard's patent," it will be found that the charge of "extravagance" can with still less justice be brought against the Ordnance Departments—and when the good work performed by them is considered, it may also with equal confidence be asserted that very few "costly blunders" have been committed.

The confident assertion of Mr. WIARD, which you say has thus far passed unchallenged, that "of all the two thousand (2,000) Rodman guns purchased by the Ordnance Department of the army, not one of them can be fired twenty rounds rapidly without bursting," may perhaps be in accordance with his theory, but is utterly unsupported by any proof; and, as I have stated above, the very contrary has been shown by experiments made to test that very question.

The value of his assertions may be estimated by what he says of the 20-inch gun at New-York, which he states cost, with its carriage, implements, &c., about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, ($120,000.)

The fact is, that the entire cost of this gun from its inception at Pittsburgh to the time it was mounted at Fort Hamilton, with all its ammunition and equipments complete, was less than sixty thousand dollars, ($60,000.)

JUSTICE.

JULY 30, 1867.

The Fifteen-Inch Navy Gun vs. Capt. Noble's Calculations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to offer a few remarks on the letter of your correspondent, A. C. STIMERS, Esq., the champion of Capt. NOBLE and his erroneous calculations, which were published in to-day's TIMES? Your correspondent says:

"I observe that his name (NOBLE's) is mentioned in some articles published in the TIMES within a few days, as having ridiculed the American system of ordnance, and bolstered up the favorite English gun. *Capt. Noble did nothing of the sort.* He dealt only in dry, hard facts, and in computing the powers of the 15-inch gun, he took the *actual* velocity which the gun will really give the shot with a given charge." (Italics mine.)

Reference to the following extracts from Capt. NOBLE's report (which your correspondent deems so infallible) shows that not only did he ridicule the American gun, but that so far from profiting by an "old elementary English book," which your correspondent has, "no doubt studied at school," Capt. NOBLE has exhibited extraordinary ignorance on the subject of large bore guns—the American system.

On page 30 of his report Capt. NOBLE says, after showing how easily the 9-inch rifle—the favorite English gun—could send its shot through the *Lord Warden* target:

"A glance at the last table shows that the 15-inch gun is unable to accomplish this, even at a range of 200 yards; and it is further very doubtful whether this gun, fired with fifty pounds of powder, *which is as heavy a charge as it will stand*, [Italics mine.] and a solid steel shot of 484 pounds, would penetrate the side of the iron-clad ship *Lord Warden*, *even were the muzzle of the gun touching the armor plates of the vessel*." [Italics his.]

And he concludes his report by stating—alluding to the 15-inch gun:

"On the other hand, a gun will be obtained which cannot pierce the above ship at any distance whatever; whose shot at 1,000 yards would, if cast iron, merely indent the armor and fall back broken into the water, and if steel would merely lodge in the ship's side, and whose shell would be absolutely worthless against an iron-clad, and even against wooden ships or earthworks inferior to the 9-inch rifle shell, both in accuracy and bursting power."

Not only is this ridiculing the American system but it has very much the appearance that this was one of the chief objects of this report. Let us glance at the calculations of this artillerist on which he bases his erroneous opinion of the American gun.

On page 30 of his report he states that with a "50 pound charge and a 484 pound shot an initial velocity of 1,070 feet per second will be the result;" this is equivalent to a force represented by 8,658,760 foot pounds, or 8,658,760, divided by 50, equals only 173,175 foot pounds for each pound of powder. On the 27th day of June, 1867, the same artillerist, who made this statement in his report, had the honor of firing the American 15-inch navy gun at Shoeburyness. Quoting from *London Engineering*, of 5th inst., in its conclusion to the official account of the trial, it is seen,

"That a 450-pound shot, at a velocity of 1,214 feet per second, represents an energy of 10,328,400 foot pounds; and as this was obtained with fifty pounds of powder, the work done by each pound was 206,570 foot pounds. This is far beyond the work done by our own powder in our own rifle guns, and is attributed in part to the greater room for expansion of the powder gases presented by the large bore of the 15-inch gun."

It should be remarked that the work done was somewhat more than this, as the shot weighed more than the weight on which the calculation is based. Hence it will be seen at a glance, that so far from "the remarkable fact discovered by a distinguished American engineer," having "nothing to do (as your correspondent says) with anything in Capt. NOBLE's report," it has a great deal to do with it. And it is due solely to Capt. NOBLE's ignorance of this remarkable fact, that he has reported that fifty pounds of powder in our fifteen-inch smoothbore gun only exerts a force of 8,658,760 foot pounds, while he himself, with the very same powder on which he made the calculations which formed the basis of this condemnation of the gun, has shown by his tests a Shoeburyness, that "dry, hard" fact, that he was 1,569,634 pounds out of the way.

Thus Capt. NOBLE has demonstrated by actual trial the utter fallacy of his calculations, and established the important fact that while the small bore English gun only develops 173,000 foot pounds to each pound of powder, the large bore American cast iron gun develops 206,000 to each pound of powder consumed.

It is needless to say anything further on this subject, since Capt. NOBLE has himself, by the recent test of the 15-inch gun at Shoeburyness, exposed the unsoundness of the knowledge acquired by "an old elementary English work," and the worthlessness of the calculations on which he bases his condemnation of American ordnance.

ISAAC NEWTON.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

A Statement from the Citizens Association.

THE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Citizens Association respectfully asks space in your columns in which to reply to your comments upon its course in restraining the Board of Audit from proceeding to the hearing and auditing of claims against the City and the County of New-York.

You are mistaken in supposing that this Association is acting in this matter in concert with the Board of Supervisors or any other municipal body. The Association is aware neither of the opinion nor desire of any of our officials in relation to the Board of Audit, and certainly is not acting in concert with them or either of them.

These suits (the Board of Supervisors is a defendant in one of them) are undertaken solely to protect the public interests.

Grave constitutional doubts exist as to the power of the Legislature to create a Board of Audit, such as is proposed by the Tax Levy law of 1867, and also as to whether the resignation of Judge WOODRUFF (who is named in the law) created in the Board a vacancy which the Governor had the power to fill by the appointment of Ex-Supervisor STEWART.

These are important points, and go to the foundation of every act of the Board; and, in the opinion of the Citizens' Association, should be settled upon the threshold of the proceedings of the Board of Audit, and should not be postponed.

If the Board should proceed to the hearing and auditing of the claims, and it should eventually be decided that it is unconstitutional in its creation or illegal in its formation, the decisions would not be binding, and the result would probably be that all claims passed upon by the Board adversely to the City would have been paid, while those passed upon adversely to the claimants would be left for litigation in the ordinary Courts.

Thus it will be seen that much time, money and vexatious litigation will be saved to our City and to private parties by establishing at the outset what are the powers and authority of the Board of Audit, so that, if constitutional, its decisions may be final and conclusive.

You are mistaken, however, in supposing that the Board of Audit owes its origin to any difficulty in overtaking the claims against the Corporation in the ordinary civil Courts. The contrary of this can be easily proved by any one who will examine the records, by which he will find that not only have millions of dollars been recovered from the City by way of judgments, but that it has been the easiest thing imaginable for one having the least skeleton of a claim against the Corporation to recover a judgment therefor. It may be from the fact that the Legislature, awakened to the facility with which judgments were recovered against the City, has of late years passed several stringent enactments whereby it is now somewhat difficult to obtain judgments in our Courts against the Corporation unless the claims are founded in law and equity, that claimants are now so anxious to try their cases before the Board of Audit.

From an examination of the claims now on file before the Board of Audit it will be found that very many and the largest of them have been rejected over and over again by the Courts, from the lowest to the highest; that they arise upon all imaginable pretexts, and that the majority of them have not the slightest shadow or color of justice. It will appear, from even the most cursory examination, to be the prevalent opinion that no claim is too extraordinary for presentment to the Board. Lawyers would refuse to show their faces in the ordinary Courts in advocacy of a majority of the claims now on file. Claims that have been rejected, not only by all the Courts, but that have been turned out of the Legislature year after year, again make their appearance. Instead of decreasing litigation or the claims against the City, the probable result will be that at least twenty times as many claims will appear before the Board of Audit as would have dared to show themselves in a Court of law.

As the claims now on file amount to about $3,000,000 and are so extraordinary in their nature the Citizens' Association has thought it highly essential to test the legal objections to the authority of the Board at the outset, to ascertain whether or not its decisions are to be final and conclusive on all the parties concerned.

This will involve but a short delay and will inconvenience no one.

Respectfully submitted by direction of the Executive Committee.

A. R. MERLETT,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Blunders of Congress—The Commission to Codify the Statutes.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 29.

The telegraph tells us that the State Department, in issuing copies of the Reconstruction Bill for the information and guidance of the district commanders, made the serious mistake of sending out what had never been passed by Congress at all. The erroneous copy "led to the impression that the supplemental act deprives the President of all power of removal of district commanders," from which it is safe to infer that Mr. SEWARD's clerical force acted upon the labor-saving principle, and distributed printed copies of the bill first introduced in the House, which, though no doubt a wise and statesmanlike measure, lacked the essential formula of passage through both Houses and over the veto to make it a law. The bill that did pass had to be copied, and here was quite a difference in favor of the other, which was at hand, ready printed. We hope the district commanders have each got a true copy by this time, duly certified by the State Department. We are not without our fears, however, as to the necessity for further legislation, even then, to correct the blunderous tendencies of our great men at Washington, which it would be very strange to find omitted from this particular measure, any more than from its two illustrious predecessors.

A year ago Congress passed a law for the appointment of a commission consisting of three eminent legal practitioners to revise and codify the statutes at large. Three years and a salary of $5,000 a year each was alloted them for the task. The President appointed CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, and two Ohio gentlemen, Judges JOHNSON and JAMES, to do the work, and they have been industriously engaged at it since the first of September. We have the authority of one of the members of the Commission for the assertion that it will take more than five years instead of three to do what is required of them. Most of the laws have to be re-written from the enacting to the final clause in order to render their meaning intelligible. This is especially true, we are informed, of bills passed during the war, many of which are so loosely constructed that we have cause to be thankful they were not made the subjects of Mr. STANBERY's analysis. Had they been submitted to him, and put to the test of literal construction, the chances are more than even that the patriotic Chairman of the Senate Military Committee would have been more than once revealed to an astonished country as the author of a bill for the suppression of the United States, or making it a Penitentiary offence to give aid and comfort to the boys in blue. And Mr. SUMNER, for aught we know, might have been made to stand forth as unintentionally legislating in the horrid behalf of caste, and consigning his colored friends to untold miseries on account of race and color.

The evils which may possibly accrue to the country under this system of blundering legislation are very great. The wonder is that we have escaped from them so long. An error of a single word in the enrollment of a tax or tariff bill, may take a million a year out of the Treasury, or impose an unnecessary burden to that amount upon the tax-payers of the country. If the President had not discovered the clerical errors which were made in enrolling the last Reconstruction Bill, and notified Congress in time to have it rectified, it might not have been detected until too late, and our national legislators would, in all probability, have gone home to find out about this time that their midsummer session was all in vain; that their bill was a dead letter, and that, too, without the destructive influences of an Attorney-General's opinion.

Meteoric Showers—Display Expected in August.

The following communication is published in the Boston *Transcript*:

The public excitement over the magnificent meteoric display of last year has not perhaps so completely evaporated as to denude the expected shower of the coming August of all interest to the popular mind. It is needful, however, to give warning that this exhibition will be tame compared with that seen last November on the other side of the Atlantic. The August and November meteors belong to independent streams, and it could only be by a most remarkable coincidence that the August shower of this year should be very different in character from the usual run of such appearances. In fact, if the reader, on the evenings of the 9th and 10th of August should succeed in counting shooting stars at a greater rate than three or four a minute, for any length of time, he may retire to rest with the confident assurance that he has witnessed a very satisfactory and unusual display; for, though its recurrence is more regular and certain, the brilliancy of the August shower has, of late years at least, been inferior to that of November.

The existence of the August meteors, as distinct from the sporadial, has been known for more than a century. MUSCHENBROCK in 1762 first called attention to the great abundance of meteors during the month of August. QUETELET, OLBERS, and BENZENBERG afterward nailed the matter more closely by the discovery that the maximum number occurred on the nights of the 9th and 10th of the month. The latter date being St. Lawrence's Day, this shower has been familiarly known as the Lawrentius period.

The Chinese and other ancient records supply accounts of great showers of shooting stars evidently belonging to the August stream, in the following years of the present era: 811, 820, 824, 830, 833, 835, 841, 924, 925, 926, 933, 1029, 1243, 1451, 1779, 1784, 1789. From these the astronomer SCHIAPARELLI, who has of late made some valuable contributions to meteoric theory, finds what he thinks evidence that this stream of meteors has a period of revolution of 108 years. This, however, is uncertain, and cannot as yet take its place among the recognized and indubitable facts of science.

It will doubtless be remembered that the meteors of the 13th of November appear to emanate from a point of the constellation Leo, in a part of it commonly known as the Sickle. This apparent divergence of the meteors from one point of the heavens—the necessary perspective effects of pathswhich, for the small space of time occupied by the earth in passing through the ring, are nearly rectilinear and parallel—obtains also in the case of the August meteors. This point must, of course, depend upon the direction in which the earth is moving at the time of the shower, and also the inclination of the ecliptic of the plain in which the meteors revolve. The radiant point for the shooting stars of the 9th and 10th of August is actually found to be beneath the sword-arm of *Perseus*, between the constellation of that name and *Camelopardalus*. There are also, it is thought, indications of three other radiants for the same nights, of which two are said to be in *Draco* and the third near the North Pole. If these are to be depended upon, it would seem that there are several streams having a common node and inclined at different angles to the plane of the terrestial orbit, and into which the earth plunges at the same time. It will then be a matter of great interest for observers to determine on the nights in question whether the apparent paths described by the meteors, when traced back, indicate more than one source of emanation.

One item regarding the Lawrentius meteors very worthy of notice is that the earth's encounter with them takes place later and later in the year, at each successive annual revolution. During the ninth century it occurred about July 25; in the thirteenth century on or about Aug. 2; in the fifteenth century on Aug. 7. It now happens nearly three weeks later than it did one thousand years ago, which is as far back as our accounts extend. This phenomenon is referable to the influence exerted by the larger planets of our system in disturbing the position of the meteor ring, and thus changing the point of intersection with the terrestrial orbit. This shifting of the point of intersection along the earth's orbit, which astronomers have designated the secular variation of the node, though imperceptible from year to year, becomes very notable in the march of centuries.

A motion of the node, analogous to this, has also been found to exist in the November ring; in which case, indeed, its amount has lately furnished a valuable criterion as to which is the true, of five possible periods of revolution of the ring. This element of the model variation may, at some time, perform for us a similar service in the determination of the period of the August meteors.

The United States and Mexico.

The Washington *Star* of Monday publishes the following letter from M. ROMERO, Mexican Minister:

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1867.

Mr. A. Watson, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your kind letter of to-day is received, suggesting the propriety of concluding a treaty between the United States and Mexico for mutual protection from invasion and rebellion. Such an alliance, if in other respects well arranged, would certainly be of very important results; but the complication of interests and interior difficulties of both countries would render it almost impossible to conclude it just at this moment. Nevertheless, in some near future it might be tried, if the Governments of the two Republics, while feeling its convenience, found themselves more free in their action, or less embarrassed with domestic cares.

Thanking you for the interest you show for the welfare of Mexico, I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

M. ROMERO.

Californians at the Siege of Queretaro

From the San Francisco Alta California.

The readers of the *Alta* will remember the departure of Col. GEORGE M. GREEN with a party of sixty Americans, veterans of the United States Volunteer service, from San Francisco for Mexico, upward of a year since, and the subsequent notice of their receiving positions in the Liberal Army of Mexico, after a terrible march in midsummer through Arizona and Chihuahua—a march in which two of their number gave out and died by the way. The following letter from Col. GREEN to his brother in this city, shows that the old Californians were in the thickest of the fight, and gives some interesting particulars of the fall of MAXIMILIAN:

QUERETARO, May 15—4 P. M.

DEAR BROTHER: It is with pleasure that I write to let you know that the long war is over. This morning at 6 o'clock we attacked the place in force, and at 8 o'clock we had occupied the principal positions. It was quite cheering to us after having been on the outside for seventy days. We had hardly taken off our clothes during the whole siege, as MAXIMILIAN's force were nearly equal to our own, and we were compelled to be on the watch day and night; but we have had our reward. My small command, with sixty American officers, which composes the Legion of Honor, captured the Carlotta Regiment of Cavalry, 500 strong, with 80 officers, among them several chiefs. Our victory is complete. We have taken MAXIMILIAN, with MIRAMON and all the principal Generals of the Empire, all the artillery and transportation—in fact, making a clean sweep. We have 10,000 prisoners.

The first thing our noble Gen. CORONA did on entering the city was to issue rations of beef and bread to the starving inhabitants. I have just seen MAXIMILIAN, who takes it quite coolly, but says he is Emperor no more. We have with him captured great many foreigners, who, I fear, will all be shot. MAX. expects to be sent out of the country, and I hope to have the honor of escorting him to Santa Cruz.

Queretaro is a beautiful place, with 40,000 inhabitants. It was here that the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo was signed. I shall leave to-morrow, with my command, for the City of Mexico, forty-five leagues hence, where we shall remain until the President arrives. We hope our stay will be short, as we are now anxious to get back to the shores of the Pacific once more. * * * * * *

GEO. M. GREEN.

Street Cars.

The Mobile *Nationalist* gives good advice to the street-car companies. In all the large Southern cities except Mobile the negroes are allowed to ride in the cars on the same terms and without distinction from white people. The *Nationalist* advises the Mobile companies to grant the same privilege, thus enforcing its suggestion:

"It is not generally known that the charters of the Mobile roads place them under the absolute control of the city Boards. These Boards will soon be Republican. The registration of voters is completed, and leaves the colored voters more than 1,500 ahead in Mobile. It is therefore morally certain that the first election will be controlled by them. What follows? Why, Boards will be elected upon a platform of hostility to the car companies—unless they in time remove the present bitterness of feeling. The only way to do this is to abolish all distinctions at once. Do not wait until an election is about to be held, for that may be too late. It is not impossible that the city Boards may become radical before election day—indeed, it is altogether probable; and in that case the car companies will be compelled to do what they now have the opportunity of doing freely. * * * We suggest to the Presidents of the different car companies that they consult with the leading colored men of the city, and see if some satisfactory arrangement cannot be made to allay the present bitterness of feeling, and prevent the evils which are looming up in the future. A word to the wise is sufficient."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Under the title of "La Dette Publique," the *Siecle* publishes a long article on the present financial situation of France. One of the great characteristics of modern States, the writer observes, is to rush into debt with a want of forethought that would be deemed something like madness in a private individual, and when a Government has to devote to the payment of the interest only one-third of its income, it considers itself quite within the bonds of moderation. As to the capital, no one ever thinks of paying it off, the onus of that step being thrown on some future generation unknown. The French are quite proud, the article remarks, of having at least done something for the sinking fund; the present year gives twenty-one millions toward the reimbursement of ten thousand millions, in other words a period of five hundred years would be devoted to paying off the public debt of France, provided it underwent no augmentation. The writer then proceeds to give some interesting details on the subject, and says that the liabilities of France are divided: 1st, into the consolidated, which is the real public debt; 2d, the floating one, so difficult to fix, and which after a certain time becomes inevitably consolidated; 3d, life annuities, consisting of pensions acquired by services, and not less sacred than the financial debt: and 4th, the dotations for the great powers of the State. The total sum set down for the interest in the Budget of 1868 is 512,880,563f. That amount is an increase of 8,948,791f. on 1867. The augmentation is due to the larger proportions of the floating debt, which amounted, when the Budget was presented, to 886,948,000f. For the interest of 1867 25,000,000f. were provided, but a supplementary credit of 1,500,000f. was found to be necessary. For 1868 26,000,000 are allotted but that sum will probably be insufficient. The Minister, moreover, only mentions it as a minimum, and we shall see presently that a recent circumstance will necessitate an increase. The augmentation of this chapter of the public burden is due also to other causes, such as the multiplicity of military and civil pensions, and the indemnity to the Deputies for the supplementary session.

The French journals have lately discussed at some length the expediency of building *familistères*, or dwellings for several hundred families, somewhat after the fashion of the *phalanstères* recommended by FOURIER. One of these *familistères* is now in existence in the Department of Aisne, where the proprietor of a large factory erected it for the accommodation of his workmen. Two four-story rectangular buildings form the institution. The joint length of the two buildings is about 400 yards, and these structures are connected by a court-yard and a glass roof, which extends from one building to the other. The social gatherings of the inmates of the *familistère* take place in this covered plot of ground at each angle of which a stairway leading to three rows of balconies surrounding the yard gives access to the upper stories of the houses. The institution to which the French newspapers refer accommodates 800 persons, and is in admirable order. A butcher's stall, a restaurant, a drinking saloon, a reading-room, a bakery, grocery shops, tailor's shops and vegetable gardens are all on the premises, and a fire company and a band of musicians are attached to the institution. There are no rules promulgated for the benefit of the tenants of the *familistère*, as each of them, says a correspondent, conducts himself with perfect propriety. The cheapness of the rents, and the many comforts of the dwelling, seem to render the erection of *familistères* in large cities very desirable.

Galignani's Messenger is quite shocked at the performances now being given at the Vaudeville theatre with great success by a precocious child who first appeared in Saudon's "Fast Family," and retained the name of the juvenile hero whose character she "created." Speaking of her latest impersonation, the *Messenger* says: "FAN FAN BENOITON returns fresh as ever to the Vaudeville. Time has furrowed no wrinkles on her brow, nor has it snowed on her glossy locks. She played the other night with all the rouerie and the hideous coquetterie of a *cocotte*, a loose little piece, "*Il n'y a plus d'enfants*," when she makes love to a college boy, and tells him things, the knowledge of which might have been deferred to later years, beneficially to both. There is something inexpressibly revolting in these exhibitions of infantile precocity. Why should the sources of innocence be polluted? The sanctity of childhood should never be desecrated; it is disgusting to put such sentiments into the mouth, and, naturally, such ideas into the heads of children."

The French journalists are employing their leisure hours in searching the genealogical record of MAXIMILIAN. Thus an editor in Rouen, after having traced his ancestry through centuries, declares, on the authority of M. DURUY, Minister of Public Instruction and author of all the educational works on history used in the principal schools of France, that the deceased Emperor was a descendant of PHILIP of Macedon, Father of ALEXANDER the Great. Lest these letters of high nobility bestowed upon one prince should awaken the jealousy of others, the writer further declares that all the European sovereigns are descended from the same ancestors. BAUDOUIN, sixth Count of Flanders and one of the chiefs in the fourth crusade, is also held up as having been one of the *aïeux* of the Austrian Archduke. The sad fate of the latter bears some similarity to that of BAUDOUIN, whom French authors represent as having been cruelly tortured and finally put to death by the Bulgarians at the age of thirty-five.

The author of a French work on submarine cables, M. DE SAINT MESERIM, gossipping pleasantly concerning the usefulness of the Transatlantic telegraph, cites the following anecdotes: "In 1861, when nearing the Isle of Cuba, the American vessel *San Jacinto* captured an English mail-boat. The British Government demanded satisfaction, and, in view of a possibility of war with the United States, made immense preparations. Twenty-five days were required for the exchange of diplomatic notes. During that night quite a panic arose, and England expended in making ready for war about twenty-five million sterling. At length President LINCOLN's reply to the diplomatic note was received, and set forth that the United States were desirous of avoiding strife. A dispatch by the Atlantic cable would have averted the panic and prevented an outlay of a quarter of a million pounds."

A new profession hitherto unknown both to the *monde* and *demi-monde* of Paris, has sprung up in that city: that of "conductor to Mabille." Every evening a score of *gamins* gather on the Place de la Concorde and keep a bright look out for foreigners. As soon as an Englishman or an American, a German or a Russian appears, they surround him, knowing that he will surely ask the road to take to reach Mabille. The question having been put, one of the lads leads the way, and having arrived at the gates of the garden receives a ten-sous piece for his trouble. A regular tariff has, it would seem, been in existence for some time past.

The arrival of the Sultan in Paris gave rise to many anecdotes in the papers. Among them is one to this effect: M. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the pianist, was called upon to play before ABDUL AZIZ. In order that no injury might be done to the beautiful mosaic floor the piano was placed on the backs of five Turks; then when M. DE MEYER desired to sit down, he was told that no one was permitted to be seated in the presence of the Sultan. Finally this difficulty was got over, and the professor was accommodated with a chair. The Sultan expressed himself as highly delighted with the performance, and then asked the pianist to dance.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* says: "The absurd invention that Gen. PALLAVICINO had murdered his wife is denied, and cannot be too strongly contradicted. The young Marquise, born at Cantanzaro, was educated at Naples; she is adored by her husband, and shares that affection to such a degree that she made a vow to retire from the world for two years if her husband escaped the perils which he incurred in his expedition against the brigands of the southern provinces. It is perhaps the too faithful execution of that vow which has permitted this ridiculous and calumnious rumor to be accredited."

An English jury lately signalized themselves by the novel but very equivocal mode (after being locked up for four hours and a half) of arriving at a verdict by lottery. Twelve slips of paper were placed in a hat, on one of which was written the word "Guilty," and on another "Not guilty," the remainder being blanks. The "guilty" being first drawn, the jury went into Court, and gave their verdict to that effect. The case was that of a man charged with stealing two surgical trusses.

The monster gun sent to the Paris Exhibition from Herr KRUPP's Prussian foundry is no longer cited as one of the marvels of the age. A larger piece has been cast by the French founders at Ruelle, and has just been placed amid the wonders of the Exposition. The French gun weighed 74,000 pounds, and was dragged from the foundry to the railroad depot upon a wagon the four wheels of which weighed upward of 2,000 pounds. Thirty-five powerful horses were harnessed to the vehicle.

A company has been formed in France with a capital of 3,000,000f., to search for three Spanish galleons which were sunk by the English fleet at the commencement of the last century. The galleons in question were returning from Mexico, and had on board about 500,000,000 piastres. They are still at the bottom of the sea, and several attempts to come at the treasure have failed. Powerful machinery is being constructed at Bordeaux.

An English lady who gave Mr. SPURGEON £20,000 to erect an orphanage has since ordered her plate to be sold for the same object; and Mr. SPURGEON asserts that the donor has thereby "set an example to all believers who have surplus and unused gold and silver, which ought to be put to better use than lying wrapped up in a box."

Some persons are employed in Paris in collecting the proclamations of Marshal BAZAINE, in which he exercised the most cruel severities toward the republican party, while it is intended to give a list of the persons shot by the Imperialists.

The canonization which has just taken place at Rome is the 191st. There have been no fewer than 38 canonizations in the present century.

The National Horse Fair in Springfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, July 30.

Several important matters relating to the forthcoming National Horse Fair in this city were agreed upon at the meeting of the managers las night. One was a decision to offer extra grand premiums for stallions, the first to be $500 and the second $200, with a special view to speed, in the trial of which at least three horses must start. Stallions entered in any other class will also be permitted to enter this. In the grand premium race for single horses, the prizes being $1,000 and $200, all horses that have made quicker time than 2:24 will go to wagon; and in the grand premium race for double teams, (prizes $500 and $200,) each of the teams entered must be made up of horses that have been owned and driven together as gentlemen's driving horses. It will not be sufficient that they have the same owner, if they have not been considered as mates and driven as such. All grand premium races are to be governed strictly by the rules of the Fashion Course. Last night's meeting showed that the managers are wide awake, and determined to leave nothing undone which will contribute to make the Fair the splendid success it now seems sure to be.

The Maine Murder—Conflicting Statements of the Negro, Clifton Harris.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, July 30.

A rumor was set afloat on Friday, which became generally known the next day, that HARRIS, the negro, now in Auburn Jail under sentence for the West Auburn murder, had confessed that the evidence which he gave in the trial of VERRILL, so far as it inculpated him, was false, and that he now stated that VERRILL is innocent. About the time that the rumor reached us (or, perhaps, a short time before,) a person who had been in the jail waited upon us and stated that VERRILL and HARRIS wished one of the editors of the *Journal* to take down a statement which HARRIS desired to have published. Consequently, Friday afternoon we proceeded to the jail. It may be said in general terms that HARRIS now in one breath denies that VERRILL had anything to do with the crime, and in the next solemnly reiterates his testimony in Court that VERRILL was his accomplice—changing from one story to the other with the utmost recklessness. In response to inquiries as to what makes him change his stories, he says, among other things, that VERRILL and a prisoner in the jail have had a conversation with him, and have urged him to exculpate VERRILL, telling him that nothing but his own evidence now holds VERRILL, and that he (HARRIS) can be no worse off in any event. HARRIS also says that many people have told him that he lied on the stand, and, as he expresses it, he wants to satisfy public opinion.

Bishop Timon's Will—Bequest to the Church.

The will of the late JOHN TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo, has just been admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Erie County. It was made more than thirty years ago. It provides:

> All my property I consider to be the property of the Church, for though I acquired most of it through long journeys and many dangers, yet I only asked for help to build up the Church and her charitable institutions in this Diocese—never did ask for myself. But though I consider and ever consider the property held in my name in this light, to be administered by my successors, yet to comply with the spirit of the laws, as much is really and legally mine, and held under my name, I bequeath to the Right Rev. JOHN LOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn, State of New-York, all my real and personal estate, but with condition that out of the proceeds he pay my just debts.
>
> I, also, name the most Rev. JOHN McCLOSKY, and the Right Rev. JOHN J. CONROY, Bishop of Albany, executors of this my last will and testament.
>
> † JOHN TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo.

Hydrographic Survey of Maine.

The Maine Board of Hydrographic Survey at their last meeting voted that for the purpose of completing the survey of the hydrographic basins, the State be divided into two districts, called Eastern and Western Districts—the Eastern District to include all the country drained by the Penobscot, and all north and east of it, including the St. Croix basin; the Western District to embrace all that part of Maine lying west of the Penobscot waters, including the basins of the Androscoggin, Saco and Piscataqua, lying partly in New-Hampshire.

The Board have already collected valuable information as to the water power of the principal rivers of Maine, and the labors of engineers will in the first instance be directed to obtaining the height of the fall not already measured, in order to give profiles of the courses of the several rivers in the State, and of its eastern, northern and western boundaries.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of the 27th ult., says: Messrs. SAMUEL HALL, S. MAULTSBY and HENRY FIKES arrived in that city under arrest last night from Fayetteville, on the steamer *A. P. Hurt, en route* for Raleigh, where they will be placed at the disposal of the Judge Advocate of the Court Martial now in session there. The two former gentlemen were placed on parole after their arrest, to report at Raleigh. The latter is being conveyed thence under guard. The order from Post Commandant at Fayetteville, simply states that in compliance with instructions received from District Headquarters the arrest is made, and a detail of a guard directed.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Republican* begins a long article thus: "If the ides of March of the year of grace eighteen hundred and sixty-nine shall bring the inauguration of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER as President of the United States, and of SCHUYLER COLFAX as Vice-President thereof, then, too, may be witnessed throughout this stricken, but redeemed and dearly loved land, a satisfaction profound, and a joy exultant beyond even what the nation felt at the fall of Richmond."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that it is certainly worthy of note, and worthy of commendation, to observe the spirit which has manifested itself at recent mass meetings of the colored people in the State, and in other places throughout the South. In general, they seem to have not been much influenced by mere political haranguers, or, if influenced in any degree at first, they appear to be returning to a proper sense of their own interest in their new political relations.

A meeting of "natives of the North, who, previous to the late war had long resided in the South," was held in Lee County, Ala., a few days since. Mr. A. SHOTTWELL, formerly of New-Jersey, presided. The first of a long series of resolutions which were adopted, declares "that most acts of Congress since the war (touching the South) are not only a total violation of the Constitution, but the most barefaced impudence and depravity that the world ever witnessed."

A correspondent of the Jackson *Clarion* says Pontotoc County, Miss., will vote for the Convention by at least two to one. He also states that he has attended several political meetings in the county, and he has never before seen voters manifest more earnestness in arriving at correct conclusions as to their duty in the exigency that surrounds them.

The Richmond papers contain a call, signed "Many Soldiers," as follows: "The ex-officers and soldiers of the United States Army, now resident of the City of Richmond, are requested to meet at the Ballard House on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 8 P. M., to consult in regard to the coming Republican Convention to be held in this city on the 1st day of August."

It is reported that the freedmen and white Republicans in Petersburgh, Va., have come to an agreement as to division of the municipal offices—the latter to have everything above the clerkships of the markets; the former taking those, the police appointments, &c.

A correspondent at one of the Virginia springs, refers to the social re-union and commingling of Northern and Southern people there, as of a happy tendency to the restoration of old friendly relations between the citizens of the two sections.

The Lynchburgh *News* complains that the freedmen spend most of their time attending Radical meetings, to the neglect of their work on the plantations.

Loudon County, Va., registers 2,000 more whites than blacks.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received elaborately prepared maps of Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Dakotah, Nebraska and Kansas. These maps have been prepared pursuant to special instructions, contain data to the latest date, and are designed to accompany the next annual report of the Commissioner.

Several of the physicians in St. Louis have signed a protest against the order of the Board of Health prohibiting the sale of vegetables during the hot season. They declare it contrary to the rules of hygiene and the principles of physiology, and declare that vegetable food is most essential for the preservation of health, especially during the hot weather.

The people of Springfield, Mass., complain that their aqueduct company is trying to do too much. They say it contracts to furnish them with pure, drinkable water; it doesn't contract to furnish them leeches and water vermin. Unfortunately it does not do the former habitually, and it does do the latter to a very unpleasant degree.

One of the traveling minstrel companies is now taking a vacation of eight weeks, it being the first that they have had for five years. They have traveled upon an average 17,000 miles per year, and have performed every night, except Sundays, and four evenings lost last Fall.

Virginia papers say that Miss VINNIE REAM proposes visiting Lexington in September, to take a plaster cast of Gen. R. E. LEE, which she will carry with her to Rome with the view of cutting it in marble.

A barn in Leipsic, Kent County, Del., was burned a few nights since, and a negro, who was suspected of being the incendiary, was hanged by a mob.

Some malicious person in Rochester, on the 28th, poisoned a herd of swine, and thirty-seven out of eighty-one died.

The associated artists of Cincinnati have decided to establish an art gallery and library in that city.

The grain harvest of Southern Nebraska has commenced, and it is said that the yield will be more than double that of last year, notwithstanding the damage done by the grasshoppers.

Tennessee now has thirteen cotton factories in operation within her borders. The aggregate capital invested is over $1,000,000, and 900 operatives are employed.

Gen. SHERIDAN is at present sojourning at the residence of Hon. EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, some eleven miles below the City of New-Orleans, on the right bank of the river.

The Common Council of Chicago has elected Hon. NATHAN W. HUNTLEY inspector of steam boilers.

The mill streams in Maine and New-Hampshire now have an abundance of water.

HARRINGTON, the diver, has entirely recovered from the effects of his late accident, and is now engaged in his legitimate business.

A New-Orleans writer, despairing of seeing the money for rebuilding the levees raised by State bonds, suggests that a lottery be established to procure funds for the purpose.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2, 1867.

Amount	Stock	Price
$102,000	U. S. 6s. '81 C.	110¾
60,000	do	110¾
2,300	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	111¾
150,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	109¾
67,000	do	109¾
76,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64 C.	
200,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65 C New Is.	108¾
100,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '67 new iss.	108¾
400,000	do	108¾
5,000	U. S. 6s. 10-40s. C.	102¼
32,500	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. 1st Series	107¾
10,000	do Sec. Ser	107¾
5,000	do	107¾
4,350	do Small	107¾
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s. '70	104
1,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c.	69
65,000	do 2d call	69
3,000	Tenn. 6s. New	67¾
35,000	do	67¾
20,000	do	68
10,000	do	67¾
2,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pacific R.	
1,000	Cal. 7s.	125
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¼
10,000	do	28¼
10,000	do b30	28¾
50,000	do b3	28¾
3,000	Erie 3d M.	101
7,000	Ill. C. Bds.	114
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr x-int.	82
500	Al. & T. H. Inc.	80
3,000	G. Wt. R. 2d M.	74¾
8,000	Joliet & Chi. 1st	103
10	Ocean Bank	104
75	Park Bank	145
235	Adams Ex.	76
100	do	76¼
100	do s60	76¾
27	Amer. Ex.	76
100	do	76¾
20	do	76¾
4	do	77¼
200	Wells & F. Ex.	67¾
100	do	67½
300	do	67¾
150	U. S. Ex.	79
16	do	80
$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	67¾
3,000	N. Car. 6s. New	57¾
200	Erie R. s30	75¾
100	do b30	75¾
100	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℔ c. paid	17
100	do	17½
100	Quick. Min.	32¾
100	Canton Co.	51¼
45	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	152
50	do	151¾
50	West. U. Tel.	47¾
100	do	47¼
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10
200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145¾
	N. Y. Cen. b10	105
1300	do	105
300	do s30	104¾
100	do b3	105
300	Erie Railroad	75¾
1400	do	75¾
200	do	75¾
100	Erie Railroad Pr.	79
600	Reading R.	106¾
200	do	106½
200	M. S. & N. I.	80¾
700	do	80¾
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	116
2200	Clev. & Pitts.	95
100	do b15	95¾
45	Ill. Cen.	118¾
100	do	118¾
600	Chi. & N. W.	48¾
100	do	48¾
100	do b30	48
100	do s60	48
100	do b30	48¾
100	do	48¾
338	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70¾
100	do	70¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	123¾
100	do	123
400	Chi. & R. I. s30	101¾
300	do	101¾
100	do b30	101¾
100	do	101¾
100	Mil. & St. P. R.	51
61	Tol., W. & W.	50
50	do	50¾
700	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	106
15	New-Jersey Cen. R.	121¾
700	Alt. & T. H.	30
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	80¾
100	do b30	80¾
238	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	27
100	do	26
200	do	26¾
100	do	26¾
54	do	26¾
200	Reading R.	106¾
200	Chic. & N. W.	48¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70¾
100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	119
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	79

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Stock	Price
$67,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	109¾
2,000	do	109¾
10,000	U. S. 5s. '74, R.	[illegible]
50,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	109¾
10,000	U. S. 5s. '74, C. Ind.	119
50,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102¼
7,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c.	69¾
1,000	do	69¾
20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	68
8,000	do	67¾
4,000	Chi. City W. L'n	99
20,000	O. & M. C.	28¼
25	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℔ cent. paid	22
20	do. 30 ℔ c. paid	17¼
100	do	17¾
100	do	18
20	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	67¾
415	Adams Ex. Co.	76
200	do	76¼
20	Amer. Ex.	76
000	Mar. & C. 1st P.	26¾
600	do	27
100	Canton Co.	50
100	West. U. Tel.	47¾
100	do	47¼
100	do	47¼
100	Bos. Water P.	22¼
100	Mar. Pref.	22¾
100	Pacific Mail	146
100	do	146¾
100	do	145¾
11	do	145¾
800	N. Y. Cen.	105
100	Erie R. Pf.	79
1200	Reading R.	106¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	80¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.	94¾
500	Chi. & N. W.	48¾
1500	do	48¾
1000	Chic. & N.W. Pr.	70¾
100	Chi. & R. I.	101¾
400	do	101¾
100	do b30	101¾
100	M. & St. P. Pf.	65¾
100	do s60	65
100	do	65¾
15	P., F. W. & C.	106
200	do	106¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	51

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	28¾
100	Adams Express	76
35	do	75¾
100	Mar Min Co.	10¾
100	Pacific Mail	146
100	West. U. Tel. b3	47¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R. x-d	105
100	Erie R.	75¾
700	do s3	75¾
700	do	75¾
200	do c	75¾
400	Reading	106¾
200	Tol., W. & W.	51
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65¾
100	M. So. & N. I.	80¾
100	do s3	80¾
100	Ill. Cen.	118¾
600	Cleve. & Pitts. c	95
100	Chic. R. I. & P.	102
100	do c	101¾
200	do	101¾
300	do b3	101¾
100	Chic. & N. W.	48¾
300	do	48¾
200	do b3	48¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70¾
100	do s3	70¾
100	do b3	70¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾
10,000	do b3	28¾
150	Wells Fargo Ex.	67
30	Am. Ex. Co.	75¾
100	Adams Ex. Co.	75¾
200	Mariposa Min. b16	11
100	West. U. Tel. b3	47¾
400	N. Y. Cen. x-d	105¾
2100	Erie R.	76¾
400	do s3	76¾
300	do b3	76¾
500	Reading R.	106¾
100	C. & N. W. Pr.	71¾
100	do s3	71¾
200	M. S. & N. I.	81
100	Clev. & Pitts. b5	95
600	Chic. & N. W. b3	48¾
800	do	48¾
200	do s3	48¾
100	do s30	48¾
200	P. Ft. W. & C. s3	106¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price
400	Wells, Fargo & Co. E	67¾
200	Quicksilver	33
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	146
500	West. U. Tel.	47¾
100	do	47¾
50	do b3	47¾
100	Erie R.	75¾
300	do b3	75¾
300	do b30	76
200	do s3	75¾
400	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	106¾
100	N. Y. Cen. x-d s3	105
200	do b3	105
100	Hudson R.	120
400	Reading R. s6	106
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	80¾
100	Chi. R. I. & P.	101¾
300	Chi. & N. W. R.	48¾
300	do	48¾
100	do	48¾
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70¾

FRIDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Gold Room was held pretty firm to-day by the scarcity of the Cash Gold, as on yesterday, the large speculative holders advancing their rate for the use of Gold to nearly an eighth of 1 ℔ cent. ℔ day. The sales were at 140@140¼ ℔ cent. There is little or no export demand for Gold Coin, and the Customs demand is not largely in excess of the sales from the Treasury this week. The California receipts to-day are large, $1,867,312, of which $500,000 in Gold Coin comes to the Treasury Office from the San Francisco Custom-house. The exports by all the European steamers sailing to-morrow, from present appearances, will not exceed $600,000. The reason for this sudden falling off is that many of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges are ready to draw their Bills a fraction below what is called the Specie shipping point, with the view of using the money of their correspondents on this side at 4@5 ℔ cent., while they are unable to get over 2 ℔ cent. at home. First-class sixty-day bills on London are selling at 109¾@109⅞ ℔ cent., and short-sight at 110¼@⅜ ℔ cent. These conditions of the Foreign Money and Exchange markets render it quite probable that the exports of Specie will fall off much earlier in the season than was expected a month ago; and, in view of this prospect for August and September, and of the available supplies of Cotton and Grain for shipment in October and November, (to say nothing of the heavy surplus of Gold in the Treasury, subject to sale, in the discretion of the Secretary,) it is difficult to account for the continued inclination of the speculators in the Gold Room to force a higher price than 140 ℔ cent., though it is not so difficult to understand that by making the Cash Gold scarce for the moment, they manage to save themselves from immediate loss by the experiment.

The Public Funds advanced to-day ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and there was a large demand for the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, and for the Consolidated 5-20s of 1865-67, July and January.

The Railway market was unusually feverish. As on yesterday, there was a strong inclination to have prices down on Erie and most of the other active Roads, without selling them very freely. There was especial weakness in Northwest Common, and the rumor was current that the *Bull* clique of last week in this Stock, and who ran it up to 51½ ℔ cent. some few days ago, had closed up their account. The sales of Erie were 75⅝@76⅛@75⅝ ℔ cent., the highest figure being made about 10 o'clock, when the Cash Stock appeared in some demand. New-York Central ruled about 105 through the day, and Pittsburgh 95@95¼; but with these exceptions the New York and Western Roads were weaker than yesterday. In the Miscellaneous Stocks there was quite a general steadiness.

The Border State Bonds are improved by the peaceable and very satisfactory result of yesterday's general election in Tennessee. The Governor and Legislature were chosen for two years. The political character of the latter is even more decided than the previous Legislature, and there will be an entire correspondence, we have no doubt, between the Executive and the General Assembly in support of the State credit and the enforcement of the collection of taxes as well as the obligations of the Railways to pay, promptly, the half-yearly interest on the State Bonds originally advanced to them. The taxes provided for the support of the State credit, independent of the first mortgage lien upon the entire Railway property under the Funding Act of 1866, should amount to $1,500,000 ℔ annum. Heretofore many of the old County Tax Collectors, hostile to the BROWNLOW administration, have neglected to make prompt returns, but on the meeting of the new Legislature in October all the causes or pretexts of delay will probably be reformed, and the derelict Collectors themselves removed by the vote of the people. Another important point settled yesterday, not only for Tennessee and Tennessee credit, but for all the Southern States—situated as she has been, and which must soon be reconstructed, as she now is—is the quiet success and safety of negro, in common with white suffrage. So far as the integrity of State credit and the respectability of State representation in Congress are concerned, the ballot is found as free from abuse and violence, and, we may add, as free from barter or corruption or intimidation in Tennessee as in the State of New-York. And this, we repeat, is a great point gained, since it is among the early coming events most inevitable, that *all* the Southern States will adopt the same mixed or common suffrage.

Late in the Afternoon the Railway market continued feverish, particularly on Erie Common, against which a "dead set" (as the Street phrase goes) was made by a whole swarm of small operators in the Long Room. As soon as they made up their offers to 2,000 shares the lots were taken by one of the Brokers of the Erie *Bull* party and the price bid for more. The general market left off as follows, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102¼	N. West Pref.	71¾	70
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾	112¼	Rock Island	102¼	101¾
U. S. Com. 5-20s	108¾	108¾	Fort Wayne	106¾	106
N. Y. Central	105¼	104¾	W. U. Telegraph	47¾	47¼
Erie	75¾	75¾	Cumberland	38	37¾
Hudson	120¼	120	Mariposa Pref.	22¼	22¾
Reading	107¾	106¾	St. Paul Pref.	65¾	65
Mich. Southern	81¾	80	Pacific Mail	145¾	146
Pittsburgh	95¾	94	Toledo&Wabash	51¾	50
Tenn. 6s, new	67	68	American Gold	140	140¼
Northwest	49	47	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States—the market buoyant at the close of the day:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	137	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108¼
6 ℔ cent., 1868	136	5-20s, cou., 1867	108¼
6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	110¾	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1871	119
500 & 1,000, '81	110¾	End. cou. 1874	101¾
5 20, reg., 1862	109	10-40 reg.	98¾
5-20 cou., small	111¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	112¼	7 3-10 1st series	107¾
5-20 registered, 1864	109¾	7 3-10 2d series	107¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109¾	7 3-10 3d series	107¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	110		

And the following for the State Bonds. The Tennessees advanced 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on yesterday's sales:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870	104	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	69¾
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105¾	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	68
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	58
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¾	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	50
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¾	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Georgia 6s	73¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83¾
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Car. 6s	70
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	56¾
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Missouri 6s	97
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	103¾
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	California 7s	125
Indiana 5 ℔ ct. War Lo.	93¾	Cal. 7s. large bonds	124
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	66	Connecticut 6s	98¾
		Rhode Island 6s	98¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The half-yearly dividend of the Manhattan Bank is 5 ℔ cent., and the same of the old Brooklyn Bank:

New-York	122	Irving	106
Manhattan	137	Metropolitan	129
Merchants'	116	Market	111
Mechanics'	116	Nassau	107
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	136	Corn Exchange	119
National	111	Continental	105
Seventh Ward	107	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	117¾	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116¼
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Park	145
Ocean	104	Manuf's & Merchants	103
American Exchange	116	Central National	106¾
Chatham	140	Fourth National	108½
Hanover	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1863	95	Lack & W Bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	85
Erie 1st mort., 1867	105	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	74
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102¼
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	92	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	92	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	104	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	98¾
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	113	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	85
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	100	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	99	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	114	Peninsula R.R. bonds	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St Paul 1st M.	85¾
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	85	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Con. 7 ℔ c. ex. bonds	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,382,127. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	511	$233,295	642	$268,347	127	$64,687
Man. of Cotton	596	188,098	173	50,025	60	19,570
Man. of Silk	223	248,062	39	37,329	21	26,145
Man. of Flax	556	179,465	160	40,111	121	25,826
Miscellaneous	253	105,091	24	12,344	172	8,148
Total	2,139	$954,011	1,038	$428,116	501	$144,376
		428,116				954,011
Total entered		$1,382,127	Total marketed			$1,098,387

The gross earnings of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad for the six months ending June 1, 1867, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were | $213,405 59
Corresponding six months, 1866 | 195,141 88
Gross gain in six months, 1867 | $18,263 71

The gross earnings of the first and last six months of 1866 compare as follows:

Gross earnings for six months to Dec. 1, 1866	$240,823 39
Same for six months to June 1, 1866	195,141 88
Gross increase second six months of 1866	$45,681 51

The directors have decided to defer the subject of a dividend to the end of the year, using the net earnings of the first six months for expenditures and improvements, in order to keep ahead of the demands of constantly-increasing business, and in anticipating ordinary expenses of the coming six months of the year. During the first six months of the year, to June 1, 1867, one new engine has been purchased and another built in the shop, and all paid for as running expenses, and a very large amount of new and rerolled iron has been put down. The iron and locomotive account last year was believed to be above the average required to keep up the road. The comparison stands as follows:

Comparative account for whole year 1866, repairs, &c.	$15,819 17
Renewals of iron for whole year 1866	27,575 33
Total	$43,394 50
Locomotive account, repairs, &c., for six months to June 1, 1867	$33,472 78
Renewals of iron for same six months	55,090 40
Whole amount for six months to June 1, 1867	$88,563 18
Whole amount for year 1866	43,394 50
Excess in six months of 1867 over whole year 1866	$45,168 68

The receipts and expenses of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1866 and 1867 have been reported by the *Railroad Journal* as follows:

Receipts.	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$174,501 44	$175,952 27
From freight	290,742 28	301,533 76
From mails	10,600 00	10,600 00
From express	3,500 00	4,200 00
From rents	1,251 62	1,419 83
Total	$480,577 34	$493,705 86
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintenance of road	$76,690 70	$88,724 48
Motive power	110,327 93	79,791 52
Fuel	32,921 26	38,498 01
Oil and waste	5,627 80	6,497 68
Passenger department	13,061 73	14,823 43
Freight department	22,088 09	24,737 02
Loss and damage	3,928 93	2,974 11
Repairs of buildings	8,726 97	5,622 98
Insurance	2,279 82	1,605 17
Tools and machinery		27,395 88
Miscellaneous expenses	28,980 86	18,383 52
Total	$304,584 09	$309,053 30
Net balance	175,993 25	184,652 56

The gross earnings of 1867 show an increase over those in 1866, of $13,128 52; with an increase in expenses of $4,469 21—making the increase in net earning, $8,659 31. On the extension to the Canada line 517 tons rails, 14,000 sleepers have been laid, depot, engine-house, car-house and woodshed built, and trains commenced running May 1. The track, roadbed and rolling stock are in excellent condition, additional equipment being increased in value $52,160. Timber and woodlands to the amount of $4,000 have been purchased during the year. There have been added to the equipment during the year, 1 freight locomotive, 6 box, 16 rack cattle, 3 hand and 2 wood cars; 2 locomotives, 2 passenger, 10 box and 3 platform cars have been thoroughly repaired. 12 locomotives, 3 platform, 5 box and 3 hand cars have been rebuilt, and new buildings erected at Lynden, Bradford and Wells River. In repairs of track, 448 tons new and rerolled iron, 5,941 repaired rails, and 43,161 sleepers have been laid. The equipment of the road consists of 11 locomotives, 10 passenger, 6 baggage, mail and express, 123 box, 55 rack, 13 coal, 80 platform, 10 gravel, 28 hand, 12 wood and 1 drover's saloon car, valued at $257,125. Value of materials on hand, $100,639 68. Miles run by locomotives with passenger trains, 78,492; with freight trains, 71,432; with other trains, 21,566—total miles run, 171,490. Passengers carried, 109,364, passengers carried one mile, 3,486,989. Tons of freight carried, 75,856; tons of freight carried one mile, 3,823,306.

TRIAL BALANCE, JULY 18, 1867.

Construction	$2,889,663 17
Additional equipment	104,775 00
New shops	69,557 59
Wood lots	7,691 14
Superintendent, including stock and materials on hand, also sundry unsettled accounts	88,049 55
Notes receivable	980 00
Finance committee	4,495 89
Team account	893 00
Agent for collections	324 89
Cash	5,320 32
Excise tax	60 45
Total	$3,171,811 00
Preferred stock	$1,822,100 00
Old stock	139,000 00
Special stock	700 00
Bonded debt	573,800 00
Lynden lands	705 00
Notes payable	299,170 13
Trustees of sinking fund	64,000 00
Reserve	24,000 00
Partial payments on account subscription	6,357 23
Extension	212,465 21
Earnings	182 37
Coupons uncalled for	1,601 50
Contingent	24,852 56
United States Government	2,877 00
Total	$3,171,811 00

President.—HENRY KEYES.
Superintendent—A. H. PERRY.
Treasurer—N. P. LOVERING.
Secretary—ELIJAH CLEVELAND.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, of Tuesday, says:

"The wheat harvest is now in vigorous progress in Northern Illinois, with a glorious crop. The growing corn has been in need of rain, and the refreshing shower of last night in this region was timely."

The Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of July 29, says:

"In my letter of Saturday last I gave an approximation to the amount of outstanding Union military bonds. I now furnish an exact statement of the same, taken from the books of the State Treasurer, compared and found to agree with the books of the State Auditor, as follows:

Issued of 1863 dates	$3,000,000
Redeemed of 1863 dates	2,818,067
1864 dates outstanding	181,933
Issued of 1865 dates	$2,000,000
Redeemed of 1865 dates	1,554,620
1865 dates outstanding	$445,380
Issued of 1866 dates	$1,400,000
Redeemed of 1866 dates	755,332
1866 dates outstanding	$644,668

RECAPITULATION.

1863 dates outstanding	$181,933
1865 dates outstanding	445,380
1866 dates outstanding	644,668
Total	$1,271,981

The average interest due on these bonds outstanding is, say $135,800. The total outstanding bonds and interest is therefore $1,407,781.

The State Treasurer is now prepared to pay these bonds and interest. They should all be presented on the 7th of August next, the day designated by law for the payment of them."

The shipments of treasure from San Francisco, from July 1 to July 10, were as follows:

Total since January 1, 1867	$941,757 20
Previously this year	20,804,998 34
Total since January 1, 1867	$21,746,555 54
Corresponding period, 1866	23,492,777 24
Decrease this year	$1,746,021 70

The gross aggregate of the last crop of wheat raised in California was equivalent to 12,000,000 of bushels. Of this amount there were exported in wheat 3,650,000 sacks; and in flour, reduced to wheat the bulk of 1,500,000 sacks.

The San Francisco papers supply the following statistics:

"The following is a comparative statement of the Bullion and Treasure received during six months ending June 30, 1866 and 1867, respectively, from our own and Nevada State:

1866	Uncoined.	Coined.	Total.
Northern Mines	$17,593,176	$1,997,776	
		17,593,176—	$19,590,952
Southern Mines	1,769,208	529,176	
		1,769,208—	2,298,384
			19,590,952
Aggregate receipts for six months			$21,889,336
1867	**Uncoined.**	**Coined.**	**Total.**
Northern Mines	$18,989,476	$1,757,664	
		18,989,476—	$20,747,140
Southern Mines	1,519,958	690,815	
		1,519,958—	2,110,773
			20,747,140
Aggregate receipts for six months			$22,857,913
Aggregate same period 1866			21,889,336
Increase first six months 1867			$968,557

RECAPITULATION.

	1866.	1867.
Imports	$749,018 00	$896,757 16
Coastwise receipts	2,362,667 00	1,998,988 00
Interior receipts	21,889,336 00	22,857,913 00
Totals	$25,001,051 00	$25,753,658 16
		25,001,051 00
Increase first six months 1867		$752,607 16

TREASURE EXPORTS.

The exports of Treasure for the six months ending June 30, 1867, and the same compared with a like period of 1866, are as follows:

To—	1866.	1867.
China	$3,744,987 86	$3,847,537 73
England	3,405,810 30	2,830,567 98
France	467,898 58	772,960 48
New-York	14,956,637 20	12,100,088 05
Central Amer. ports	474,128 59	425,917 15
Mexico	5,000 00	26,000 00
Japan	101,890 16	36,869 18
Sandwich Islands	82,635 00	2,300 00
Society Islands		500 00
Chili		723,450 97
Vancouver Island	100,000 00	
Totals	$23,338,987 69	$20,766,191 54
	20,766,191 54	
Decrease 6 mos. 1867	$2,572,796 15	

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the San Francisco District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, have been published, and aggregate a little over $5,000,000. The monthly receipts compare as follows with the preceding fiscal year:

	1866-7.	1865-6.
July	$365,841	$156,303
August	446,080	191,829
September	447,923	387,354
October	1,138,071	704,292
November	410,408	214,825
December	343,051	209,961
January	340,577	244,222
February	253,198	164,297
March	288,717	200,117
April	428,198	190,346
May	365,976	285,244
June	319,387	401,782
Totals	$5,148,317	$3,310,572

The foregoing figures do not include the sale of stamps, amounting from $5,000 to $8,000 per month. The figures for 1865-66 represent gold, while those for 1866-67 represent currency, the average of which for the year was 75c. gold. Reduced to gold at the above rate, the receipts for the fiscal year just ended were $3,861,238, showing an increase of $550,666 over the previous year. The receipts for the quarter just ended were $1,113,561 in currency, or $834,921 in gold, against $877,372 in gold for the corresponding quarter last year.

The wheat shipments from this port during the month of June, as was expected, were quite light, and consisted of the following cargoes:

Cleared.	Vessels.	Destination.	100 ℔. sacks.	Value.
June 15	Sea King	Liverpool	24,884	$52,000
June 4	Marmion	New-York	1,041	2,134
June 21	M. Nottebohm	New-York	8,986	17,073
June 8	Bengal	Hong Kong	4,679	9,252
June 12	Shirley	Hong Kong	5,179	9,566
Totals			44,769	$90,025
Add other ports			103	189
Totals for June			44,872	$90,214

These are the smallest monthly totals for over a year. But for the rapid advance in April and May, in connection with the closing up of the season, the exports would undoubtedly have been more liberal. During the same month our flour shipments were as follows:

	Bbls.	Value.
To New-York	14,011¾	$95,838
To China	16,344¾	95,604
To Central America	1,351¾	8,194
To Honolulu	569	3,601
To other ports	1,828¾	10,648
Totals	34,104¾	$213,885

Compared with the two previous months these totals show a decrease of over 50 ℔ cent., though they are fully up to the totals for the corresponding month last year. Our Flour shipments to New-York *via* Panama have fallen off very materially in consequence of the late marked decline in that market. The rates of freight ($3 50 ℔ bbl. in gold) are altogether too high to allow of any reasonable margin as matters now stand. Already there has been a slight improvement in the Eastern market, which, if it continues permanent, may lead to a renewal of shipments by this route. The shipments to New-York by the Panama steamers last month and previously, since the first commencement in November last, were as follows:

Date.	Steamer.	Bbls.
June 10	Constitution	7,380
June 18	Golden City	2,795
June 29	Montana	810¾
Total		10,985¾
Previously since Nov. 10, 1866		128,656¾
Total		139,642¾

Thus, in round numbers, the Panama steamers have furnished us unexpected freight facilities for 140,000 bbls., or 14,000 tons of flour. In other words, they have added ten ships to the tonnage required for grain purposes, and, of course, rendered freights in just that proportion easier. It is believed that the Pacific Mail Company might lower their rates for flour freight, and yet be handsomely reimbursed. Were the rates more reasonable, the New-York market might become a permanent outlet for a large amount of our surplus flour.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1867.

SIR: I have received yours of the 23d ult., in which you state that you understand that there were then in your city parties manufacturing vinegar by the process referred to in Judge MILLER's decision.

In response to your inquiry for direction in the matter, I would recommend the seizure of such manufactories and the commencement of suits against all the parties so manufacturing.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

G. Q. ERSKINE, Collector First Dist., Milwaukee, Wis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1867.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to notify you that the following regulation has been added to the regulations concerning bonded warehouses, to wit:

Hereafter, when distilled spirits are withdrawn from bonded warehouses for redistillation, rectification or change of package, each package containing the same must be branded in such manner as to show for what purpose they are withdrawn. The brand in each case will be "for re-distillation," "for rectification," "for change of package," as the case may be. Each Collector will require each storekeeper to place the proper brand on each package before it leaves the warehouse. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

S. SHOOK, Esq., Collector Thirty-second District, New-York City.

Flour and Grain Trade of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 1.

The eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 this year, as compared with last year, shows a decrease of 215,859 barrels of flour and 13,364,760 bushels of grain.

The following will show the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo from the West by lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of July, and since Jan. 1, 1867, as compared with previous years:

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bush.
1867	70,694	4,945,333	5,298,803
1866	132,265	7,854,136	8,517,261
1865	183,988	5,300,073	6,220,013
1864	242,831	4,911,734	6,125,889
1863	226,787	8,380,142	9,514,077
1862	294,844	8,612,215	10,076,435
1861	197,274	6,025,309	7,911,679

FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bush.
1867	257,208	11,034,269	12,320,309
1866	473,067	24,399,029	26,764,364
1865	813,672	15,795,250	19,863,620
1864	1,054,391	18,785,671	24,067,626
1863	1,155,079	26,064,496	32,339,891
1862	1,254,398	22,591,524	28,863,514
1861	659,856	17,477,113	20,776,393

CANAL EXPORTS.

The following will show the canal exports of flour and grain from the opening of the canal, May 1, to Aug. 1, from 1863 to 1866, inclusive, and from May 6, 1867, to Aug. 1:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Flour, bbls.	59,913	34,200	12,825	324
Wheat, bushels	8,810,327	3,576,701	1,801,365	298,592
Corn, bushels	4,952,250	5,619,906	11,417,330	5,808,743
Oats, bushels	2,601,256	4,359,079	4,627,808	1,565,758
Barley, bushels		237,951	73,515	46,850
Rye, bushels	23,762	172,973	367,971	86,320
Total grain, bus.	16,397,695	13,966,610	18,287,989	7,866,263

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 10,834 bbls. Flour, 625 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 8,099 bushels Wheat, 169,919 bushels Corn, 207 bushels Rye, 52,691 bushels Oats, 118 bbls. Pork, 75 pkgs. Lard, 22 pkgs. Cut Meats, 13 bbls. Beef, 4,813 bbls. Petroleum and 538 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and steady at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 50@$12 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been held firmly on a fair supply and a reviving demand, which promises well for the Fall season.

CANDLES—Have been steady, but inactive.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at full prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb. Stock, 104,434 pkgs.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices; Middling grades closed at 28c.@29½c., ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 2,100 bales, against receipts of 582 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,743
Receipts last week	5,243
Receipts preceding week	6,739
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	405,921
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	630,761
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	341,113
Exports since Sept. 1	461,891
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	67,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,847,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,534,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	132,500

FISH—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds at essentially unaltered prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, and prices have again declined 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl., closing heavily and irregularly. Spring Wheat Extras, fresh ground, have been in most favor with buyers, and have been least depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,450 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$7 40; very poor to good Extra State, round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good at $7 50@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 55@$11; shipping brands, at $8 50@$10 10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$7 40
Extra State	7 60@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 60@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00@17 75

Southern Flour is in less request at easier prices; sales have been reported of 950 bbls., at $11@$15 75 for new, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues very dull at $9 75@$13 50 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at from $6 75@$9 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $5 35@$5 40 for Jersey, $5 35 for City, $5 50 for Western; about $6 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 500 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$15 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, lower and irregular in price. New Red and common new White Wheat has suffered most. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $1 90@1 97½, New Amber Ohio at $2 40@$2 45, New White Southern at $2@$2 50, New Red and Amber do. $2 20@$2 50 and White California at $2 65@$2 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in better request, especially sound, which has been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels, at $1@$1 04 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western; 90c.@99c. for unsound and damp; 97c. for Kiln-dried; $1 11 for Yellow Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet and heavy at $1 50@$1 53 for Canada; $1 42½ for Western, and at $1 60@$1 63 for State ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are quiet and heavy, including new Western at from 82c.@94c. for the whole range of sound, and 78c.@81c. for unsound; State at 93c.@94c.; Jersey and Southern, 90c.@92c.; sales 43,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues heavy and drooping, under liberal receipts; we quote old at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for local use, and new, 60c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 90c.@$1 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including American, crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths, at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—Has been in moderate demand and firmly held.

LIME—Has been salable and firm, as previously quoted.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@56c.; English Islands, 55c.@58c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more active, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59c. ℔ gallon: Crude do. at $4 75; Rosin at $3 75@$8 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand at former prices, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 82½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 33 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in request at 17½c.@18c. for Crude; 15c.@15½c. for Crude, in bulk; 29c.@33c. for prime Refined, in bond, and 48c.@50c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon. The Titusville *Herald* remarks that "Few people are aware of the great amount of oil which has been marketed—the addition which it has made not only to the wealth but to the business of the country. During the year 1863 the production was nearly 4,000,000 barrels, equal to about 2,500,000 barrels of refined oil; of this amount over 1,600,000 barrels were exported. These are large figures, indicating an immense business; and if we care to estimate the business which this oil creates—the amount of transportation by rail, the additions to our commerce, the thousands of hands and the millions of capital engaged in refining it, we shall not write down the entire region as humbug. But a very small per centage of those who were made so wealthy by the excitement of it have retained their wealth. From one cause and another—by speculation or drink, or gambling, or broken banks—the greater part are about where they began; many, indeed, far worse. Suits almost without number have been brought for the recovery of the moneys fraudulently obtained, and the only thing that prevents the commencement of others is the disagreeable certainty that the plaintiff could pay the costs. Many companies have allowed their lands to be sold for taxes, seemingly resolved to spend no more in this country. It seems certainly foolish to see property sacrificed in this manner, as there is no knowing where the next belt of oil will be discovered. Localities of production are constantly changing, and the farm abandoned to its fate to-day may be the land of promise to-morrow."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and quite heavy to-day. Sales since our last of 5,000 bbls., in lots, at $23 37@$23 60 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 45, regular way; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been more freely offered and have been in less request at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@17c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon is quiet. A lot of Stafford and Stretford ice-cured sold at 13c., and another of old Cumberland cut at 13½c. ℔ lb. Lard continues quiet and depressed: sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 370 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 18c.@35c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@25c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 7c.@14c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ℔ lb.	25 @35
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ℔ lb.	25 @30
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ℔ lb.	28 @30
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	23 @25
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb.	23 @28
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ℔ lb.	23 @25
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	23 @25
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	19 @21
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	16 @20
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ℔ lb.	15 @18
Grease Butter, original packages, ℔ lb.	7½@ 9

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb.	11 @12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℔ lb.	10 @11
Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	7 @ 9

SEEDS—Have been quiet at former nominal quotations.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged rates.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been rather inactive, and less buoyant as to price; sales since our last 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 14c.@17c. ℔ lb. Stock, 73,354 hhds., 27,962 bags and 48,087 boxes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 104,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; 62,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@13½c., and 55,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at unaltered figures.

TOBACCO—Is in less demand, owing to the advanced claims of holders; sales 371 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@14½c.; 300 bales Connecticut at 6½c.@15c.; 150 hhds. Ohio at 4½c.@9½c., and 130 bales Havana at 80c.@92½c. ℔ lb. The business in this line in July Messrs. M. RADER & SON review thus: "Kentucky Tobacco has been quite active during the month with sales of over 7,000 hhds.

ARRIVALS IN JULY.

	1867.	1866.
From the West, hhds.	17,431	11,184
From New-Orleans	770	514
From Baltimore	650	248
From Virginia	1,308	641
Total	20,159	12,587

Stock Aug. 1, 1867, hhds., 30,566; stock Aug. 1, 1866, hhds., 29,705; stock Aug. 1, 1865, hhds., 35,833; stock Aug. 1, 1864, hhds., 29,252. The following are the ruling quotations in currency: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good do., 4½c.@6½c.; common Leaf, 5½c.@8½c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@15c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. Virginia Tobacco—The continued upward tendency of prices in the Virginia market, which is not met by the views of buyers here, prevent almost any transactions in this sort. We notice the sale, at auction in Richmond, on the 10th and 13th inst., of 364 hhds. Leaf, known as the French Government Tobacco, all of the crop of 1859, at prices ranging from $6 80 to $24 ℔ 100 lbs., being an average of about 13c. ℔ lb. The condition of the lot was said to be in bad order, some parts of it only turning out sound and sweet. We give quotations as now ruling in Richmond and Petersburgh: Lugs, 4½c.@9c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 12c.@14c.; Good Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Fine, 18c.@25c.; Bright Low, 10c.@20c.; Good Fine, 25c.@50c. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—The transactions in this article have been very heavy, the bulk of the business done being in new crop Ohio, of which export buyers have taken freely at advanced rates, one lot of 850 cases being sold and resold. There has also been considerable activity in '65 and '66 Connecticut, both for home trade and shipment. Prices for good grades of these sorts have advanced, in consequence of the small quantity of desirable Leaf offered, and it is the impression that fine wrappers of the new crop Ohio will be wanted for consumption. We hear of considerable transactions in '66 Connecticut Fillers in the country. The sales comprise 1,500 cases '66 Connecticut, at 5½c.@6c. for fillers, 11c.@17c. for running lots, 20c.@30c. for wrappers; 500 cases '65 Connecticut, at 6½c.@13½c. for running lots, 15c.@20c. for wrappers; 400 cases '64 Connecticut, at 35c.@52½c.; 2,500 cases Ohio, mostly new crop, including one resale of 850 cases, a fine lot, at 15c.@6½c.@7½c.@8½c.@9½c.@10½c.@12c.; 600 cases State, principally '65 crop, at 7½c.@8½c.@10½c.@12½c.; 400 cases Pennsylvania, at 7½c.@9c. *Spanish Tobacco*—Havana Fillers have shared in the general activity, the sales amounting to 2,300 bales, leaving the market quite bare of desirable grades. Of the receipts some 3,000 bales were for transhipment. Quotations—Poor, 65c.@75c.; Medium, 80c.@85c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05. Of Yara Tobacco the sales are mostly of a jobbing character, one lot of 21 bales, assorted, old and very good quality, brought 82½c. ℔ lb. Manufactured Tobacco has experienced considerable activity during the month. Sales of over 10,000 packages, Common and Medium Virginia bright work having been made at 13c.@30c. ℔ lb., in bond, for jobbing purposes. Black work, principally 10s and ½ lb., have also been active for export, at prices slightly above last quotations. The high prices of Leaf, particularly Virginia, together with the season being sufficiently advanced, to test the keeping qualities of Tobacco, causes the general impression that a steady increase of prices is to be expected. We quote: Black Work—Common, 25c.@30c., tax paid; Good, 40c.@55c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 25c.@40c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@125, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 10c.@15c., in bond; Good, 16c.@20c., in bond; Fine, 22c.@28c., in bond. Bright Word—Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 140 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 32c.@34c., and 35c.@37c., respectively, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 14,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6¼d. ℔ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 2s. 3d. ℔ 280 lbs.; and 130 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ℔ hhd. For Glasgow, 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ℔ bushel. For Cardiff, a British brig, with 1,600 quarters Corn, at 3s. 6d ℔ quarter. For Bremen, 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½c. ℔ lb.; 150 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 30s. ℔ hhd.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

MEATS.

Business has been very quiet all through the week, though prices have favored purchasers. Supplies have been fair for the season.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb.	$ 24	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Beef, round, ℔ lb.	18	@	22
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb.	20	@	25
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	28	@	35
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb.	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ℔ lb.	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	15	@	25
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb.	26	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@	1 50
Lamb, spring, ℔ lb.	20	@	35
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℔ lb.	8	@	12
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb.	20	@	30
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb.	14	@	20
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@	4 00
Pork, joints, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Pork steaks, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Pork, corned, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Bacon, ℔ lb.	18	@	22
Hams, ℔ lb.	20	@	30
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Veal, hind-quarters, ℔ lb.	18	@	26
Veal, fore-quarters, ℔ lb.	12	@	18
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb.	30	@	35
Veal, fillets, ℔ lb.	30	@	35
Veal, loins, ℔ lb.	20	@	28
Sausages, country made, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Lard, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Suet, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Haslets, each	5	@	10
Hearts, each	5	@	10
Sweet Breads ℔ dozen	2 50	@	4 00
Tripe, ℔ lb.	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

All articles in this line have been in slack request, dealers quote prices irregular, in some instances higher, and in others lower.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ordinary to extra, ℔ lb.	25	@	45
Chickens, broiling, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Ducks, ℔ lb.	25	@	30
Geese, each	1 50	@	2 75
Pigeons, Squab ℔ dozen	4 00	@	5 00
Snipe, yellow eye, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	3 00
Snipe, ox eyes, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	2 00
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	22	@	30

FISH.

Trade has lost the animation which was so noticeable a few weeks ago. Prices are, as a rule, in favor of sellers. Stocks are less extensive.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ℔ lb.	$ 12	@	20
Blackfish, ℔ lb.	10	@	15
Bluefish, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Cod, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Codfish, steak, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Cod, dried, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Frogs, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Flounders, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Haddock, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Halibut, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
Herrings, smoked, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
King Fish, ℔ lb.	20	@	25
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, each	12	@	20
Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb.	75	@	1 00
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Oysters, ℔ 100	75	@	2 75
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 75	@	2 50
Porgies, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Prawn, each	12	@	16
Salmon, fresh, ℔ lb.	30	@	40
Salmon, smoked, ℔ lb.	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.	23	@	26
Sheepshead	20	@	25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Sturgeon, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Trout, ℔ lb.	75	@	1 00
Turtle, ℔ lb.	18	@	25
Weakfish, ℔ lb.	12	@	15

VEGETABLES.

A moderate demand prevails for the principal articles at generally easier prices, on a more freely supplied market. Potatoes are coming down rapidly.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, string, ℔ half peck	25	@	30
Beets, ℔ bunch	6	@	8
Cabbages, each	10	@	15
Carrots, ℔ dozen bunches	40	@	50
Cauliflowers, each	12	@	50
Cucumbers, each	1	@	3
Garlic, ℔ bunch	22	@	25
Green Corn, ℔ dozen	20	@	30
Horse-Radish, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Lettuce, ℔ head	4	@	5
Leeks, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	3
Onions, ℔ peck	45	@	60
Onions, ℔ quart	6	@	8
Onions, ℔ bunch	6	@	9
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Peas, green, ℔ half-peck	37	@	40
Peppers, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Potatoes, new, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, new, ℔ peck	40	@	50
Radishes, ℔ bunch	1	@	2
Rhubarb, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Sage and Thyme, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Squashes, each	5	@	10
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	10	@	15
Turnips, new, ℔ bunch	8	@	10

FRUIT.

Business has been much less active during the week. Prices have been depressed. Cherries and Strawberries have disappeared. The Currant and Gooseberry season is also drawing to a close.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ℔ lb.	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ℔ half peck	25	@	35
Bananas, ℔ dozen	25	@	1 25
Blackberries, ℔ quart	20	@	30
Cocoanuts, each	8	@	10
Cranberries, ℔ quart	35	@	40
Currants, new, ℔ lb.	10	@	25
Currants, Zante, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Dates, ℔ lb.	15	@	30
Figs, ℔ lb.	25	@	35
Gooseberries, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Hazel Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	10
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ℔ doz.	15	@	38
Melons, each	15	@	75
Oranges, ℔ doz.	10	@	75
Peaches, ℔ quart	15	@	50
Pears, ℔ quart	15	@	25
Plums, ℔ quart	15	@	45
Pine Apples, each	18	@	62
Raisins, ℔ lb.	15	@	25
Raspberries, ℔ basket	10	@	12
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	12	@	20

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter is decidedly higher and less plenty. The demand is moderate. Cheese and Eggs remain about the same.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ℔ lb.	$ 33	@	38
Butter, fair to good ℔ lb.	27	@	33
Butter, cooking, ℔ lb.	18	@	24
Cheese, ℔ lb.	16	@	22
Eggs, selected, ℔ doz.	34	@	35
Honey, White Clover, ℔ can	75	@	1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℔ bottle	30	@	35
Honey, Comb, ℔ lb.	40	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 00	@	6 50
Coffee, Green, ℔ lb.	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℔ lb.	35	@	52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℔ lb.	30	@	52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℔ lb.	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ℔ bbl.	14 00	@	19 50
Flour, Family, ℔ 25 lb. bags	2 25	@	2 87
Meal, Corn, ℔ 7 lb. bags	30	@	35
Meal, Oat, ℔ lb.	6	@	8
Milk, ℔ quart	8	@	10
Molasses, ℔ gallon	70	@	1 25
Rice, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ℔ lb.	8½	@	11½
Sugar, Brown and light, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Sugar, refined, ℔ lb.	16	@	19
Syrup, ℔ gallon	1 00	@	1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℔ lb.	75	@	1 25
Teas, Green, ℔ lb.	90	@	2 00
Teas, Mixed, ℔ lb.	65	@	1 10

Sales of Real Estate.—Aug. 2.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brooklyn.

23D-ST.—House and lot, n. side, 250 ft. n. 6th-av., lot 50x200, house 25x25 $5,100

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

ALL THE PERSONAL PROPRRTY

OF A

GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE,

including their magnificent brown-stone mansion, elegantly and completely furnished with the most costly and superior modern and antique furniture, paintings, pier glasses, silver ware, bedding, &c.; also, magnificent rosewood piano; a pair of valuable young horses; an elegant late style family carriage; full set fine silver mounted double harness; splendid shifting top two-seat buggy wagon; very fine, light, black mounted single harness; ladies' and gentlemen's superior saddles and bridles; ladies' full set very valuable diamond jewelry complete; ladies' magnificent enameled diamond watch and chain; two ladies' valuable cluster diamond ring, ladies' valuable three stone diamond ring, ladies' superb solitaire diamond ring, beautiful pearl inlaid rosewood guitar, gentlemen's valuable seventeen stone cluster diamond pin, gentlemen's large cluster diamond ring, gentlemen's magnificent double cased watch and chain; all being the property of a gentleman and his wife, about leaving the City, who will give a series of grand presentation concerts; all the above-named articles to be given away at the first concert, which will take place at DODWORTH HALL, on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, 1867, and the others will follow in rapid succession. The following artists have been engaged: Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Sophie Mozart, Mme. Carlotta Pozzoni, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Charles Lockwood, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Fred Steins, Mr. A. Sedgwick, and numerous others. Negotiations are pending with other popular artists, whose names will be announced in due time. Mr. A. SEDGWICK, Musical Director.

DESCRIPTION OF PRESENTS.

FIRST PRESENT—One Elegant brown-stone high-stoop four-story House and Lot, with all modern improvements, and in complete order; 19 rooms; full sized lot; 100 feet deep, situated on 24th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., and near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The House furnished thoroughout with costly modern and antique furniture, including a magnificent Rosewood Seven-octave Round-corner Carved-Leg Piano, nearly new; Oil Paintings from celebrated masters, Plated Ware, Linen, Bedding, &c. The title to the property is perfect, and as soon as the property is presented, the owner can take immediate possession of an elegantly furnished mansion in complete order for house-keeping, without any expense whatever. Permits granted on application at the Manager's Office at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, to inspect the property and examine the furniture, together with the elegant mirrors that extend from floor to ceiling: and admire the ancient Paintings that adorn the walls of one of the most elegant private residences in the great metropolis. This elegant property complete as above described, will be included in One Gift Valued at $40,000.

SECOND PRESENT—Magnificent team of bay horses, 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands high, perfectly sound, prompt and stylish drivers, gentle, kind and good steppers, together with a splendid Family Carriage, made by one of our best City makers, and nearly new; cost $1,400. Also the superior silver-mounted Double Harness, Halters, Blankets, Whips, Mats, &c., complete the entire family turnout as above described, will be included in one Gift, and is valued at $2,500. Permits to see the above at the principal office, No. 806 Broadway.

THIRD PRESENT—Elegant shifting top, two-seat buggy Wagon, with pole and shafts, nearly new, and cost $575, together with a superior Black Mounted light Single Harness, to be included in one Gift, and valued at $500.

FOURTH PRESENT—Elegant Ladies' Saddle and Bridle, and superior Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle, the four articles as one present, and valued at $150.

FIFTH PRESENT—Ladies' Full Set Diamond Jewelry, handsomely mounted, containing 57 valuable Diamonds, first water, pure brilliants, triple cut, and without flaw. Valued at $3,500.

SIXTH PRESENT—Ladies' Magnificent Double-cased Enameled Watch, beautifully set with elegant Diamonds, very superior movement, together with the valuable Etruscan Chain attached thereto, to be included as one gift, and valued at $525.

SEVENTH PRESENT—Ladies' Superior Cluster Ring, containing 9 pure white and perfect Diamonds, valued at $450.

EIGHTH PRESENT—Ladies' very fine Diamond Cluster Ring, containing 7 stones, and valued at $325.

NINTH PRESENT—Ladies' beautiful 3-stone ring, large diamonds, recherche pattern, very choice and white, valued at $300.

TENTH PRESENT—Ladies' solitaire diamond ring, elaborately chased, enameled and ornamented; pure white brilliant of great beauty; a perfect gem, valued at $700.

ELEVENTH PRESENT—Ladies' rosewood guitar, beautifully inlaid with pure mother of pearl, in perfect order, valued at $80.

TWELFTH PRESENT—Gentlemen's valuable 17-stone diamond cluster pin, very handsome and beautifully set, and valued at $650.

THIRTEENTH PRESENT—Gentlemen's large cluster diamond ring, containing 28 choice first water diamonds, pave setting, valued at $575.

FOURTEENTH PRESENT—Gentleman's magnificent Double-cased Watch, 18-carat cases, very superior movement, with a massive 18-carat Gold Chain, go together as one present, valued at $500.

Permits to see any of the above articles can be obtained at the Manager's Office, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. They will positively be given away at the first concert! Concert tickets, $1 each; five tickets for $4 50; ten tickets for $8 75.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

Chickering & Sons, Piano warerooms, 652 Broadway.
C. H. Ditson & Co., (successors to Firth, Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
Wm. A. Pond & Co., music-store, No. 865 Broadway.
Chas. M. Tremaine, (successor to Horace Waters,) music-store, No. 381 Broadway.
Wm. E. Willet's Sons, music-store, No. 395 Broadway.
James L. Hastie, bookseller and stationer, No. 1,235 Broadway.
Theatre Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
F. J. Swain & Co., bookstore, No. 276 6th-av.
T. Metcalfe, Medical Hall, No. 151 Grand-st., near 5th, Williamsburgh.
Ticket office, St. Nicholas Hotel; Kashow's Bazaar, No. 58 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; Goldsmiths & Co., music store, under Park Theatre, Brooklyn.
Principal office for the sale of tickets at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

N. B.—Parties purchasing tickets will notice particularly that the agent takes the name and address in full, on the coupons for each ticket purchased. The managers' object in issuing permits is to avoid the annoyance of thousands of idle curiosity seekers, who would take up the time and attention of those having the property in charge. The piano used on this occasion is the "Chickering Grand" from their popular Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway. J. MITCHELL, Manager.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LA SOLITAIRE, TOURNAMENT, DANCING, &c.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, HONEYMOON and KISS IN THE DARK. Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices by ocean telegraph state that Count von Bismarck's official organ, published in Berlin, urges the great European Powers to immediate interposition in the Cretan question.

King William of Prussia has issued a proclamation, in accordance with which he assumes the duties of sovereignty over the States of Northern Germany.

Louis Kossuth has been elected to represent the City of Waitzon in the Hungarian Diet.

The Sultan yesterday quitted Vienna. He will proceed direct to Constantinople.

The Reform Bill has been passed to a third reading in the House of Lords, and will be brought up for final action on Tuesday next.

The competition for the Richmond plate was the event of the fourth day of the Goodwood races. *Camelia* bore off the prize.

Dispatches from Crete announce the defeat of the the Turks. The French squadron has sailed for Candia to bring back the refugees to Greece.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft, U. S. Minister to Prussia, has arrived in Paris.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, memorials against donations to sectarian institutions, recommending liquor prohibitions, and referring to fishing in international waters and to official corruption and bribery, were presented. The Standing Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, reported in favor of the articles in the present Constitution, some slight changes, however, being made thereto. This report, with a document from the Standing Committee on Industrial Pursuits, were referred to the Committee on the Bill of Rights. The joint report of the Committees on Banking and on Currency and Insurance, relative to the formation and privileges of corporations, and the right of the Legislature to pass laws sanctioning the suspension of specie payment by any person or corporation, accompanied by two minority reports on similar points were tendered. A resolution of inquiry into the rights and franchises of the City of New-York was adopted. A resolution calling for information on the subject of the Chenango Canal extension was adopted, as was also a resolution suggesting the adoption of a measure to prevent the organization of gift enterprises and lotteries, and a resolution inquiring into the police attendance upon the several courts in New-York City. A resolution expressive of the opinion of the Convention, to the effect that it is the duty of the United States to refund the monies and assume debts expended and incurred by the loyal States in aiding Congress to raise and support the armies who fought during the rebellion, was introduced. A resolution calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for information concerning a number of suits pending for or against the City, was adopted. A general debate then ensued as to the adoption of a resolution indicating the day of final adjournment, it being at length decided to adjourn on the 10th of September. The Convention subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the organization of the Legislature, and shortly afterwards took a recess until evening. In the evening session the Convention went into Committee of the Whole to consider the division of the State into legislative districts. A lengthy debate on the subject ensued, no result, however, being arrived at, the Committee finally reporting progress and adjourned the Convention until this morning at 10 o'clock.

In the Surratt trial, yesterday, Mr. Bradley, Sr., addressed the jury on behalf of the defence. He said that, in his opinion, the case needed no extended discussion, for the defence was complete when the time of Surratt's leaving Montreal and the time of his arrival in Elmira was shown. Mr. Bradley argued that the charge of an assault on Mr. Seward had no connection with the indictment for the assassination of President Lincoln; and held that the prisoner ought to be discharged, inasmuch as he was indicted for the murder of President Lincoln, when it was proven that he was not even present when the crime was committed. The prosecution, continued Mr. Bradley, had no right to indict the prisoner for the assassination of President Lincoln, but of Abraham Lincoln, an ordinary individual. Yet, he had no fears as to the result of the case. He did not speak in behalf of his client, said he, but against that monstrous doctrine, according to which a man was indicted for one crime and tried as guilty of another. He believed that under the circumstances the magnanimity of the Government ought to have prompted it to enter a *nolle prosequi*. Mr. Bradley then proceeded to vindicate the character of the witnesses for the defence, and reviewed the events that occurred at Mrs. Surratt's dwelling and in Washington previous to the assassination. In concluding his address he expressed the certainty that the jury would, without leaving their seats, render a verdict of not guilty in the case of his client, and hoped that they would draw up a document setting forth their belief in the innocence of Mrs. Surratt. The Court then suspended proceedings and adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Virginia Republican State Convention met yesterday. About 2,000 colored persons and 200 whites were present. After some brief remarks by Dr. Boyne (colored) and Mr. Hunnicutt, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, and a mass meeting was organized for the purpose of hearing an address by John Minor Botts. In his speech, the orator reviewed the incidents of his political career and subsequently proceeded to read an address to the people and a platform, both of which documents have been published. A motion to indorse the platform met with such violent opposition that it was withdrawn. For some minutes thereafter great confusion prevailed in consequence of a charge made *viva voce* by one of the crowd against a speaker, whom he accused of theft; and for a short time a disturbance appeared to be imminent. At length quiet was restored, and a series of resolutions were offered, in which reference was made to the approaching Presidential election, and the action of Gen. Sheridan was indorsed. Speaking was then resumed and continued until nightfall, when the meeting adjourned.

A railroad accident occurred day before yesterday near Paris, Ontario. A train was thrown off the track, and the locomotive rolled down a steep embankment. The engineer, Graham by name, was instantly killed, and the fireman sustained serious injuries. Another accident occurred day before yesterday on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, when the 10 P. M. express train was thrown down an embankment by means of ties which had been maliciously placed upon the track by some person unknown. No one was seriously injured.

A correspondent of the Panama *Mercantile Chronicle*, in a letter from Lima, says that Admiral John R. Tucker was merely by his own request relieved from the command of the Peruvian navy, and that he still holds the rank of Vice-Admiral. He, with a large party, had left Lima on an exploring expedition to the head of the Amazon River in the interest of the Government of Peru. As soon, however, as the news of the expected approach of the Spaniards reached the Government, a messenger was posted off to bring back the Admiral immediately. In the event of active operations he will again assume command of the allied fleet.

The rain prevented the continuance of the races at Narraganset Park, yesterday. The concluding events of the meeting have, therefore, been postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Sickles has removed the Police of the town of Sumter, in South Carolina, for alleged inefficiency and maltreatment of the blacks.

LOCAL.

Michael Kiernan, a liquor dealer in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was arrested yesterday, and is held to await an inquest on the body of Patrick Devlin, who died from a stab which it is alleged he received at the hands of the prisoner.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the North River, and bearing upon it such marks of violence as to suggest that the deceased came by his death in foul play.

Capt. Charles Smith of the propeller *Reade*, has been arrested for taking a vessel through Hell Gate without a pilot.

Five thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dogs have been killed this season.

The usual Saturday afternoon Concert will take place at the Park to-day, weather permitting.

A moderate business was transacted yesterday, in produce and merchandise. The changes in prices were generally favorable to purchasers. Prime Corn was less plenty and was a shade firmer. The freight market was comparatively quiet.

Legislative Corruption—The True Remedy.

The devices proposed in the Constitutional Convention for the prevention of corruption do not reflect favorably upon the integrity of the State Legislature or the sagacity of those who would effect its reform. In one sense they are certainly important. As evidence of the notoriety that attends the sale of votes, and the corrupt means that are relied upon to secure the passage of measures, these propositions are conclusive. And the manner in which they are received by the Convention is equally significant. The whole thing is treated as a matter of course. The issue of fact or falsehood is not raised. It is tacitly admitted on all sides that money is the lever with which the projectors of schemes control the opinions of legislators; that schemes with "money in them" pass, regardless of other considerations, while those which depend upon their intrinsic merit have but a slim chance of success. To this extent, what has been said and done on the subject in the Convention is pertinent and suggestive.

But of what possible avail is it to attempt to purify the Legislature by a clause in the Constitution prohibiting bribery? We might tolerate the stigma which such a provision would cast upon representative institutions if it were likely to be attended with the cure of a disgraceful evil. But a constitutional prohibition of bribery would be no better for this purpose than the addition of a new commandment to the Decalogue. The crowd of legislators to whom "Thou shalt not steal" is a meaningless injunction, would hardly heed a constitutional command against the sale of votes, or the score of knaveries which surround a certain class of measures, by whomsoever presented.

As a means of insuring legislative purity, it were idle to multiply clauses in the Constitution. Their practical utility would at best be dependent on legislation, and experience has proved that the members who take money are dexterous enough to shield themselves from conviction and punishment. Nor would the desired end be more nearly approached by the increase of the number of members, as some have suggested, or by the increase of lawful pay, as others have innocently conceived. The former plan would simply increase the stock of a marketable commodity, and thus reduce the price per head. There would be more to buy than now, but the aggregate cost would not be much greater. Precisely so would it be were the sessional allowance increased. Purity is contingent not upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of members' salaries, nor even—we regret to say—wholly upon their virtue; but upon the efficacy of measures designed to remove the incitements to the purchase of votes.

The true remedy is not difficult of discovery, nor complicated in its application. It consists in the removal of the causes which at present produce corruption. Everybody knows where these centre. Nearly all may be traced to the demand for special legislation, which, again, usually implies an effort to foster private gain at the expense of the public. General enactments are already on the statute book under which nearly every form of corporate enterprise may be promoted. But promoters of corporations are not satisfied with general laws. Each set wants some special privilege—some exemption from common burdens, or some exceptional power over others. Therefore, they go to the Legislature for special charters, and, inasmuch as the favors they seek usually have a large money value, they are prepared to expend money in their acquisition. The bargain is easily struck. The corporators want the influence which members have to sell, and corruption becomes shameless and systematic.

An end may be put to the system by the prohibition of all special or private legislation; and this it is the province of the Convention to supply. Let it meet the case in the only effective way, by requiring the enactment of general laws under which alone railways, manufacturing and all other enterprises of the same character shall be prosecuted. Votes will then no longer be in requisition for the furtherance of private and for the most part speculative interests. The sessions of the Legislature will be devoted to public concerns, instead of the schemes which now absorb the principal share of their attention. Above all, combinations of capitalists or speculators will be deprived of the power they now wield to the detriment of the community. Their position will be that of other citizens before the law; one enabling them to further all forms of enterprise, but rendering impossible the attacks upon private rights and public convenience which are at present repeated yearly. Will the Convention be good enough to discard moralities which are of no avail, and penalties which cannot be enforced, and address itself to this practical method of preventing legislative corruption?

The Tennessee Election.

The triumph of the Brownlow faction proves only the success with which it has manipulated the registration of voters. As an indication of State feeling or policy it amounts to nothing. When a man in office possesses the power of disfranchising his opponents, his election or reëlection can be considered only a sign of thorough, unscrupulous work—not of moral strength or personal or political popularity. And when he outrages propriety by appointing candidates as registrars, and so enabling them to adapt the lists to their own convenience, the fact of their election follows as regularly as night follows day. Indeed the Tennessee election was, on the whole, a meaningless formality. With four-fifths of the whites disfranchised, and with the registration altogether in the hands of Brownlow and his men, what signifies the vote of Thursday last?

For similar reasons, what importance attaches to the absence of the riot and bloodshed which were widely feared? That the election passed off quietly, is a good ground of rejoicing. But the cause of the quiet ought not to be overlooked. It was not Brownlow or his volunteers who preserved order, nor the superior strength of the victors, nor the peaceful disposition of the people. To United States troops belongs the praise. Gen. Thomas, acting under instructions from Gen. Grant, was the great peace-maker of the day. His arrangements restrained the ill-blood which exists on both sides, and rendered orderly what would otherwise have been scenes of violence and strife. The circumstance is not particularly gratifying. It is not pleasant to reflect that Federal bayonets are indispensable auxiliaries of an election in a State supposed to be reconstructed. But so it is, and we may as well recognize it frankly.

The condition of Tennessee is, then, to-day, as it was a week ago—volcanic; so evidently explosive that it must continue a source of most painful anxiety. On one side, Brownlow, with all the insolence of power, and with the State organization in his hands; on the other, the rebel Democratic element, angry, aggressive, kept down only by soldiers. Between these parties the greater number of the white Unionists of the State are crushed, as between the upper and the nether millstone. The sole hope of deliverance for this class—the sole hope of peace and prosperity for the State—lies in the adoption of more moderate counsel than can be anticipated while Brownlow fills the Executive chair. It is the remoteness of this prospect that renders the aspect of Tennessee deplorable, and that suggests the danger of an extreme proscriptive policy in reorganizing other portions of the South.

The Citizens' Association and Municipal Economy.

The Citizens' Association—a volunteer body of municipal reformers—has done some work during the last two or three years for which the overburdened taxpayers ought to be sincerely grateful.

The Association is composed of most respectable gentlemen, disinterested, as far as we have had opportunity of judging, in their desire to see the fearful abuses which have crept into the administration of our civic affairs removed or in some way mitigated. This much, we believe, will be conceded by responsible and honest men of all parties. But the Citizens' Association, like other clubs or societies of its kind, is open to criticism. It has made great exertions to procure and to group statistics bearing on the system of local misgovernment in New-York; but it has not had, so far as the public have been able to perceive, a coherent plan of operations. It carries on what may be called an effective partisan war, but it does not hold itself governed by any other rules than those which belong to partisan warfare. It aims to strike a sharp and stout blow wherever there *seems* to be a chance. As a rule, it fails to discriminate carefully between major and minor points of attack. And it is on this ground that the action of the Association in regard to the Board of Audit seems to be especially open to animadversion.

The statement of the Secretary in reply to some remarks of the Times upon the ways and methods of cheating justice in New-York, appears in another column. He is instructed to protest against the insinuation that the Association is acting in concert with the Board of Supervisors. As municipal reformers, the members of the Citizens' Association act independently of any other organization. They seek to restrain the Board of Audit from proceeding to deal with claims against the City; because they do not know whether or not that Board is created constitutionally. They deny that the claims against the City are accumulating beyond the powers of the ordinary courts to overtake, because claims covering vast sums of money have been rendered in favor of plaintiffs. They admit that the suits already filed in the Board of Audit against the City amount to three million dollars; but they hold that that fact alone ought to show the bulk of these claims to be spurious. They undertake, indeed, to say in effect that the Board of Audit has been chosen as the judicial refuge of those whose cases were ruled out of the ordinary courts. And yet they protest—with supreme contempt for the logic of the case—that the Legislature which created the Board, "awakened to the facility with which judgments were recovered against the City, has of late years passed several stringent enactments whereby it is now *somewhat* difficult to obtain judgments in our courts against the Corporation, unless the claims are founded in law and equity."

It is surely not easy to see how or why the Legislature should follow up the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of the City in the ordinary civil courts, by creating a special court, before which—as the Secretary of the Association declares—"at least twenty times as many claims will appear as would have dared to show themselves in a court of law." Accepting such facts as the Secretary alleges, does his reasoning show that he has carefully weighed the subject from an economical standpoint? The individual members of the Board of Audit, we had assumed, were nominated, not in the interest of those who have spurious claims against the City, but in the interest of the overburdened taxpayers. Why should the Legislature look to the interests of the latter in the ordinary civil courts, and create a court of equity wherein these interests would be altogether neglected and corruption be allowed to run riot?

But in another point of view, how do the economical devices of the Citizens' Association bear the test of a careful examination? The mere fact of spurious suits being filed in the Board of Audit will not save the City from the obligation to pay its just liabilities. Interest and expenses are running up, and have been running up for years, in cases which only remain unsettled, either because there has been a perpetual shirking of responsibility (except in heavy suits) by the Comptroller and the legal adviser of the Corporation, or because the cases have not been reached in the civil courts. The City has no more right, on the plea of its being heavily taxed, to shirk responsibility for the prompt payment of its honest debts than has a private individual. Its postponement of the payment of just debts—which the Citizens' Association really seems to leave out of account—cannot be justified on any plea of morality or of commercial usage. It is not less discreditable for a great corporation to delay or evade the settlement of its debts than it is for a private individual in ordinary business. The members of the Citizens' Association are—most of them at least—business men, and know these things perfectly well without being told them.

We are willing to believe that the Association does not mean to link its credit with the Board of Supervisors; but it has proceeded to act in this matter, we are persuaded, without reflecting upon the possible effects of its action. There is nothing whatever to justify the insinuation that the special court created by the Legislature would have been more lax in its administration than any ordinary court; while it is certain that it would have disposed of a vast number of cases, the settlement of which will cost the City twice, or perhaps ten times as much as if they had been compromised at first.

MINOR TOPICS.

Though there are at this time an unprecedented number of houses, and floors, and apartments to rent in the City, we are pleased to hear that building is more active than it has ordinarily been for some years past. It was brisk in the Spring, but material, such as brick and lumber, is cheaper now than then, and consequently there is more encouragement for operations on the part of capitalists and the owners of real estate. We are really in want of thousands of additional houses in New-York; and investments in building will always give very sure and handsome returns. This remark in no way conflicts with our opening statement about vacant houses; for the rates of rent have latterly been so egregious, and the demands of landlords so extortionate, that people have crowded themselves together in the most inhuman fashion, and tens of thousands have left the City altogether—a great part of whom would be rejoiced to return, if they could get dwellings at figures at all approximating what they pay for suburban residences. We do not doubt, from present appearances, that by next May a great many families who have been compelled to restrict their household accommodations in the most inconvenient and unwholesome manner, will be enabled to enlarge their scope so that that they can live more becomingly.

The practice of defacing books belonging to public libraries appears to be more common in New-York than in any city we know of. A large proportion of the volumes in the Mercantile Library, for instance, are so filthy that a pair of tongs is the only proper thing to touch them with. Stupid, and often indecent comments are written upon the pages, and it is nothing less than a scandal to the institution that when the attention of the librarians is called to these obscene inscriptions, they merely laugh at them, and give the book into the hands of the next lady who asks for it. Can parents who encourage their children to go to the library be aware of this? On Tuesday evening a gentleman, accompanied by a lady, asked for *Roderick Random* of one of the attendants. He found that the first page was covered with an outrageous and filthy address to the reader, purporting to be written by a female—but actually, no doubt, the work of some foul-minded boy. The attendant was shown this writing, and he smiled pleasantly and said: "I guess the other copy 's worse,"—and so the book was put back upon the shelf. Is not the library rich enough to afford to spend seventy-five cents in buying another copy of this work? And can the managers do nothing to put a stop to the abominable practices of which every decent man or woman who goes to the library has so much reason to complain? The volumes ought to be fumigated before they are issued to the readers—an *Index Expurgatorius* should be drawn up by the librarians, so that people who wish to avoid disgusting obscenity might know what to do. If the books were examined in the most cursory manner after they were returned, this evil would be checked—but the managers seem to care nothing about it. At any rate, we urge them to burn their copies of *Roderick Random*, or else the Police ought to interfere, as they do when other publications are issued in violation of public morality.

While we do not care to countenance the hooting which Jeff. Davis got from the Vermonters of Stanstead, last week, we must say that the brazen conduct of the rebel chieftain in parading himself through the North while still a prisoner on bail, under the most infamous of charges, ought to expect no other recognition. It is all very well for this man—in an arrogant conceit which hardly has its match in humanity—to fancy that his career for the past six years has been a model of loyalty, and that he ought to be an object of reverence for the sturdy farmers of Vermont, whose sons lie dead on the slopes of Gettysburgh or under the putrid sods of Andersonville. But the people whom he honors with his unasked visits do not regard him as such a model and exemplar. They detest him living, and for ages their children's children will curse his memory. Whether or not this feeling be Christian, it is thoroughly human. Yet, what does Jeff. Davis do? Instantly, on being released from jail, he goes—where? Among his kinsmen? into obscurity, till his case is decided? back to his neighbors, at least? No; he turns his back on his own home. Instead of applying himself to doing a little good for the South he has desolated—as Gen. Lee and all his sons, for example, are doing in Virginia—he does not so much as travel hastily through his "Confederacy." He first, with unblushing effrontery, flaunts himself in that New-York, the metropolis of the country, which he tried four years to visit with fire and sword, that grass might spring up in its streets. Since among a million people whom he insulted with his presence not one was found to mock him for defeat or uphold him for his crime, he extended his course directly across the loyal North. Flattered by being lionized there, he goes to Vermont again, and is hooted in a country village. We say that the New-York plan of ignoring him was wiser than this ruder, rustic reception in Vermont; but of the latter he ought not to complain.

The "American Institute of Instruction" has just been holding its annual session in Boston. One of the most earnestly discussed subjects was that of physical punishment in schools. The preponderance in numbers, and, as it seems to us, in argument, was in favor of the kind of discipline recommended by Solomon. Dr. Ordway, however, stated that in the Bowditch Female School, in Boston, where there are a thousand girls, there had not been a case of corporal punishment during the last year, while formerly, under a different sort of master, there were from four to six hundred cases a year that received this sort of discipline. This is certainly a very remarkable exhibit; but it seems to us possible that there may have been something wrong in the management of this school during both these years. An average of two cases of corporal punishment for every day during an entire year, and especially in a girl's school, could certainly hardly be necessary; and to follow this by an absolute cessation of corporal punishment for a whole year, is something that makes us suspect that other means of discipline beside the rod were resorted to. The subject is one of no less interest to boys and girls themselves than to their parents; and we are astonished that after so many years' discussion of the subject in Massachusetts, the teachers of the State should be unable to reach any conclusion that is generally acceptable. We think the great majority of our New-York teachers favor the hickory.

The *Express* is happy. It was to its enterprise—according to its own account—that the public were indebted for the very first announcement of the case of *cholera* that occurred last week. It certainly deserves the honor it claims in this matter—even if the case in question was *not* one of cholera, which, we are informed, it was not.

The London correspondent of a contemporary sometimes regales the town with some most astounding stories. In a letter published yesterday he informs us that at a certain ball the Prince of Wales looked round among the company and sent an invitation to a lady to "open the dancing with him." She "declined;" and being thus snubbed, the Prince humbly begged some other lady to do him the favor. Now, the fair enslaver who first captivated his fancy was Mrs. John Wood, of New-York! We have been hearing strange stories of the Prince's want of dignity lately, but we may safely acquit him of this charge. The Prince would no doubt be fascinated by Mrs. Wood, *if* he saw her, but his ardor would be kept within bounds by Royal etiquette. There were ladies with him, and the London papers tell us that he first invited the Duchess of Manchester to dance. Rather a more likely personage than Mrs. Wood.

Other Governments rely on their widespread network of officials to accomplish everything of public necessity or interest in the furthest regions of their dominions; and their peoples, generally, relying on the paternal care of the Governments, take little heed save for their individual interests. Here, however, all are so earnest for the advancement of commerce that each man takes a pride in doing something in the work. It may be from a lower motive, and self-interest may prompt public spirit, but at all events the long foresight and intuition of the relations of cause and effect are among our people, and if it be selfishness it is on a large, useful scale. Some citizens of Arizona have been attempting to secure the assistance of the War Department in testing the navigable extent of the Colorado River. They ask only an escort of forty men, with which they propose to go to Colville (the present head of navigation) or clear to the mouth of the Colorado, from Denver, the head waters of the Grand River in Colorado, or from Fort Bridger in Utah—that is, to explore its waters and those of its great tributary for 400 or 500 miles. This is a valuable proposition. The value of the Colorado River to the interior trade of Arizona, New-Mexico, Nevada and Utah is becoming more and more apparent; and when the Californians finish the Grand Trunk Railway, with which they propose to connect the Colorado and the Oregon Central Railway, the Pacific road will have its most important meridianal branch. Such notions would have been laughable from their largeness a few years ago; but we have learned better lately than to laugh at the possible.

Human nature is presumably the same all the world over, but why was it that English men could "see no significance" in the visit of the Sultan to the Emperor, and then, when he pressed the soil of Albion with his sandal-shoon, all were overwhelmed with the importance of the event? Bless their hospitable hearts! they nearly turned themselves inside out in extatic obeisance to him, and although they did not offer him "unclean flesh" and the juice of the grape for refreshment, as did our worthy Common Council to the other devotees of Mohamet, from Tunis, they overwhelmed his Moslem soul with long and prayerful odes, which were either unintelligible or insulting—and either way, tedious. But they probably felt themselves what great Dogberry wished himself—"as tedious as a King"—and "found it in their hearts to bestow it all upon his worship." He must have got home by this time, happy to be able to take the holy dirt out of his shoes and to get some fresh Nile water to bathe in.

Mr. Merrick, in the course of the able but here and there somewhat flighty speech which he delivered yesterday and the day before in behalf of his client, young Surratt, allowed himself to utter a wanton slander against a most intelligent, industrious, respectable, wealthy and ancient class of persons. "Is it not enough," quoth the eloquent Merrick—"is it not enough to try the living? Will the prosecution act the *gnome*, and tear the corpse from the grave and hang it also." Our reminiscences of childhood and fairy lore cry out indignantly at such an imputation cast upon those venerable beings, the Gnomes, who dwell in the secret recesses of the rocks, and amass through long years their treasure of silver and gold, which sometimes they bestow on love-lorn maiden, or brave knight, or poor but industrious wood-cutter. Whatever the prosecution act, when they tear the corpse, &c., it cannot be called acting the gnome. Did Merrick mean a ghoul, or a giaour, or a gaul, or merely a "goak?"

An "Appeal to All Americans" comes in pamphlet shape from Sacramento, having once been delivered, as its title-page confesses, "at an interior town in Nevada." It proposes a "new nationality with the South and Russian America," looking also to "union with Mexico and Canada." The first question this document starts is this: "Do the Scriptures anywhere advert to America?" The answer is affirmative, and the proof is drawn from Daniel. The prophecy is the one about the "image" and the "stone which brake it." America is found to be that stone; but it is America "with the corruptions of party politics abolished." As this last qualification carries us so far into the future, we fear that the prophetic pamphleteer will never live to see his predictions accomplished. The greenest of us will be in the yellow leaf before that political millennium comes. As the rest of this pamphlet is all about "reconstruction," it hardly requires citation. These little addresses on this subject do no hurt now a days—unless, haply, to their authors. Every American is entitled, as his birthright, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of a plan of reconstruction.

Parallelism is undoubtedly the best means of comparison. We fix the sliding vernier at the point on the graduated scale of the barometer where the mercury stands, and are thereby enabled to measure exactly the variations of the metallic column. But if, during the interval, the scale had been utterly changed and a new one substituted with a different system of graduations, it would be foolish to try to read the new *status* by the old plate. Nevertheless, the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, in its anxiety to say a clever thing, forgets the changes of the last seven years. The Democratic State Convention of Iowa the other day adopted the following resolution: "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend." And the *Plaindealer* thinks it a good joke that this should be termed an "old fogy" and somewhat "Copperhead" statement by a Republican paper, when it was literally copied from the Republican platform of 1860. That little vernier belonged to the old scale; the new plate has been introduced in its place, and, until the people North and South get accustomed to read by the new scale, it *is* "Copperheadish and old fogy" to insist that the war has brought no changes. What was true in 1860 is not necessarily true in 1867. How long before it will be true again depends on the intelligence of the people and the honesty (alas!) of their leaders.

Gen. Spinner received another remittance of "conscience money," the other day—$150—from a repentant ex-volunteer officer. This expressive term of "conscience money" has now come to pass current as part of the common coinage of our language. It would be interesting to know how and when it first came into use; whether it was the invention of some contrite evil doer to express the sharp pang that wrung his withers on returning ill-gotten gains, or of some astounded official who received remittances inexplicable except on the ground of a "smitten conscience." It is a pictorial phrase at all events, which makes one think of a haggard sinner, sleepless on a rumpled pillow,—and the same wretch at daybreak stealthily thrusting, when no one is near, into the gas-post mail-box, a packet lined with greenbacks, superscribed to "The U. S. Treasury at Washington." At all events, during the last two years there must have come into the Treasury between ten and twenty thousand of conscience money, made up chiefly of driblets of a dollar, a few scores or hundreds of dollars, and rarely of a sum gross enough to be apparently worth the stealing. We fancy, however, that people restore petty pickings more easily than great ones, and that though it be as positive an infraction of the moral law (as we are constantly reminded in infancy) to steal a pin as to steal a pound, yet if conscience demand the restoration of the pin, most men obey her gentle behest more promptly and gracefully than when she urges the giving up of a million.

Buffalo furnishes us with one of those mysterious and momentous telegrams which give us occasional insight into what mainly interests the minor cities. "A man named Hiram Vennepes, a peddler, aged 50 years, dropped dead in the street to-night. He is said to have a brother residing in Lincoln, Ill., who is Vice-President of an agricultural society there." The public interest in peddlers, and especially in this particular Buffalo peddler, together with the curious coincidence that he was just 50 years old, (not 49 or 51, but round 50,) explains at once why this news is instantly flashed to New-York. Of the ex-peddler it cannot be averred, in the words of the immortal *Toodles*, that "he had a brother," but we are told at least that "he *is said* to have a brother," and, what is still more momentous for New-York and the country to know, the fraternal Vennepes lives in Lincoln, Ill. Far be it from us to deny that upon this supposititious brother have fallen the pastoral honors of which the telegram speaks. Our only difficulty is to find out the connection between the peddler's falling down dead, and his rumored brother's being the "Vice-President of an agricultural society," especially in Lincoln, Ill.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* lately made the bold prophecy that Juarez himself would meet the fate he had inflicted on Maximilian. When, soon after, news came that "Juarez declined a reëlection to the Presidency, and would retire to his haciendas in the mountains," it seemed that the prediction had been falsified with unusual promptness. Later Mexican news, however, informs us that Juarez is announced as a candidate for reëlection to the Presidency." The *Pall Mall* auguries are still, therefore, on probation. Juarez is inclined to "tempt his fate." We heartily wish his coming Presidency (for he can be reëlected if he likes) may be entirely pacific, and that Mexico may have had a surfeit of murders.

The Narraganset Park Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 2.

On account of the heavy rain-storm prevailing, the third day's trot, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow, when, if the weather is favorable, it will surely come off. There are two purses offered for competition, the first of $500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:35 in harness; and the second a purse of $3,500, for all horses in harness, the winning horse receiving $2,000, the second horse $1,000, and the third horse $500. There are nine entries for the first, and four, viz.: *Bruno*, *General Butler*, *Lucy* and *Dan Rice*, for the latter. *Lucy* is the favorite at two to one against the field.

Affairs in South Carolina—Removals by Gen. Sickles—A Duel Prevented—News from Liberia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 2.

Gen. Sickles has removed the police of the town of Sumpter for alleged maltreatment of the blacks and inefficiency. He has appointed two colored policemen and one white officer to succeed the late incumbents.

United States Marshal Epping was arrested last night on the charge of attempting to fight a duel with C. C. Bowen, owing to an abusive letter about Epping which was published by Bowen. The difficulty grew out of rivalry for the leadership of the Republican Party organization here.

Several of the freedmen who emigrated hence to Liberia last year, have just returned, bringing very discouraging accounts. Letters from those who remained in Liberia are to the same purport, and they advise Southern freedmen against emigration.

Registration in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday Aug. 2.

The following are the returns of the registration in New-Orleans and Algiers, excepting the last three days, and the Second District: Whites, 14,843; blacks, 14,795. The white majority in the parish is 48, and in the city 921. It is expected that the revision of the rolls will make a large difference. So far as heard from, the State registers: Whites, 42,662; blacks, 79,129.

Ex-Gov. Brown on Reconstruction.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 2.

Ex-Gov. Brown is publishing a series of letters in the *Chronicle & Sentinel* in reply to Ex-Senator Hill, and in advocacy of reconstruction under the Military bills.

Ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, has written another letter in opposition to reconstruction on the Congressional plan.

Expulsion of Patterson, the Absconder, from the Buffalo Board of Trade.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning, a resolution was adopted requesting the Trustees to expel F. W. Patterson, the person who attempted the $80,000 swindle yesterday. A Committee was also appointed to mature a more secure system for delivering property to buyers.

Railroad Accident near Paris, Ontario.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The emigrant train leaving here at 10 o'clock last night, when near Paris ran over a drove of horses which had strayed on the track, throwing the engine down an embankment fifteen feet, killing the engineer named Graham, and seriously injuring the fireman. None of the passengers were hurt.

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler on the Mobile and Great Western Railroad.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 2.

An engine on the Mobile and Great Western Railroad exploded to-day, killing the engineer and fireman. The passengers escaped unhurt.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

THE REPORTS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

A letter from a member of the Radical Convention of Virginia, now in session at Richmond, complains of the incorrectness of the reports of its proceedings, as published by the Associated Press, and denounces the agent at that place as a rebel, whose prejudices against the white and black Unionists preclude the possibility of his giving an unbiased account of their doings.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF GEN. POPE.

Prominent citizens of Alabama, who are interested in the removal of Gen. Pope, assert to-night that they have received assurances of success in their attempt, although it is known that the President has not yet given them a satisfactory reply to their demand.

GOV. PERRY ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, has published a letter in which he advises the people of his State not to accept the Congressional terms of reconstruction, and not to make arrangements for a Constitutional Convention under the recent Supplementary Act of Congress.

MISUSE OF A RAILROAD COMPANY'S FUNDS.

The House Special Committee on Southern Railroads has obtained information that the old Board of Directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road used the funds of the company for blockade-running purposes during the war. It seems that when the line of the road was occupied by the Union forces, they went South taking with them all the available property of the corporation, and established themselves in business under the title of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and Transportation Company. Victor Stevenson, formerly Chairman of the Board, was made Master of Transportation. The present Board of Directors composed of Union men, has commenced a suit for the property thus used and the profits accruing from the speculation. The defaulting Board expect to be reinstated at the next election of Directors, when the suit will be dropped.

REVENUE FRAUDS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Steedman, Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans, reports the discovery of extensive frauds in the administration of his predecessor, Gen. Burton, now deceased.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Post-office Department continues to receive complaints from Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Nevada, that transient newspapers and other printed matter are not delivered by the Overland Mail unless prepaid at letter postage rates. This deprivation of the people of the Far West of the full benefits of the postal system is in accordance with law, and they have no remedy but to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious clause by Congress.

PAYMENT OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the payment of compound interest notes, with interest thereon, will be made only at maturity at the Treasury of the United States, and at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $1,802,000.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

Widows who have been getting a pension of half the monthly pay of their husbands, under the laws passed prior to the act of July 25, 1865, are not entitled to an increase to $8 per month under that act.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

The friends of Capt. E. F. Ruth, Chief Clerk of the Finance Division, Interior Department, are apprehensive, from circumstances, that he has drowned himself. About two months since he made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide by shooting himself in the head.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Lieut.-Commander E. N. Kellogg and Ensign George M. Book have been ordered to the *Portsmouth*.

The Assault in Columbia, S. C.—Gen. Sickles' Order Dismissing a Magistrate.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30, 1867.
[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

Special Orders No. 112.—VIII. J. T. Zealey, a magistrate of Columbia, Richland District, South Carolina, is dismissed from office for releasing on insufficient bail, without due regard for the public peace or the gravity of the offence committed, Charles C. Radcliffe and Owen Dailey, charged before him with assaulting and beating J. Q. Thompson, of New-York, journalist, and W. J. Armstrong, of Washington, then present at the capital of South Carolina, the former as accredited representative of the Press, and the latter an envoy of a national political organization.

The Commanding Officer Military Post of Columbia is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

By command of
Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. Clous, Captain Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

The South Carolina Republican Convention—Another Convention Proposed.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, July 31.

Upon a careful review of these proceedings, and of the platform adopted by this body, we have no hesitation in saying that they do not embody the political sentiments or opinions of our people, either white or black; nor do they tend in any degree to aid or facilitate the great object in view, viz., the reconstruction of the Union. The whole movement must be regarded as a failure, not having the sympathy of the majority of either class of voters in the State. If it was claimed as an assemblage purporting to represent the people of South Carolina, it was a huge burlesque, and, in saying this, we claim to have the indorsement of the most intelligent of the people of this State, of both races. * * * The position of this journal is well known—that which it has aimed at, and what it is now anxious to accomplish is the restoration of the State to the Union, in the speediest way, and in compliance with the reconstruction acts of Congress. This requires no "platform"—no discussion of agrarian doctrines—no discrimination of race or color. Therefore, we suggest that the Conservative leading men of South Carolina—men who know her present needs—men who are identified with her dearest interests—men whose ancestral homesteads cause them to cleave to her soil—call a State Convention of the true representatives of the people of South Carolina, both white and colored, that the interests of the State may not be sacrificed to apathy and indifference. Let the delegates to this Convention be elected by the people, black and white, in every district and parish in the State, and, in this way, we will have a convention of the people. As to names, it matters little; all good men will unite in this conservative movement, to set the State right before the country in her efforts for reconstruction and restoration.

The Successor of Gen. Sheridan.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 2.

We understand the officer to succeed Gen. Sheridan has not yet been fully decided upon, but that he will be designated without unnecessary delay. The condition of affairs in Louisiana and Texas is such that prompt action is indispensable to the harmony of that section of the country. Great public considerations, unconnected with the unsoldierlike style of Sheridan's official dispatches, and gross misconduct in publishing them, are said to constitute the grounds for relieving him from the position he has shown himself so entirely unqualified to fill.

The Cotton Seizures in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 2.

Collector Frazer, of the First Collection District, has been instrumental in seizing recently 2,500 bales of cotton, which there is good reason to suppose was being smuggled into this port without the payment of the usual tax rate. The seizures were made at three different times, within as many days, recently. The cotton was stored in the lower section of the city, and comes mainly from Tennessee. One hundred and ten of the bales seized were devoid of the usual "tag" which marks the weight, and by law must be attached to each bale. The parties to whom the cotton was consigned have entered security for the payment of the tax, which will amount to $33,750 on the 2,500 bales, if it should be proved that no tax has yet been paid. The tax on cotton is three cents per pound, and each bale contains about 450 pounds. The Department at Washington has recently forwarded some very stringent orders regarding cotton, as it is believed that owing to the whisky distillery swindling, which has claimed so much of the attention of the authorities, large quantities of it have escaped taxation.

WEST INDIES.

Military Revolt in Santiago de Cuba—Murder of an American—Physicians Rebellious—Southern Emigrants to Brazil Arrived in Distress—The Submarine Cable—Barbados—Jamaica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 27, 1867.

The military revolt in St. Jago de Cuba has turned out to be another affair like that in Porto Rico, which I informed you of in my last. It seems that a bottle of whisky made a Sergeant and a few soldiers imagine they could form a better Government than the present one, but their plans were frustrated. They have been arrested, and soon will pay for their folly with their lives.

A new arrangement is being signed which increases the per cent. on the sales on the wharf to over four per cent., the amount which is deducted from all sales made at present. It is a custom of Havana this per cent. arrangement, and very often outsiders or strangers who arrive here with merchandise pay dear to learn the custom, because in selling their goods themselves they forget the four per cent., and unless it is stipulated at time of sale, it is invariably deducted; whereas, if they give their goods to some commission merchant who is well posted, the price he gets for the goods offsets the four per cent. and more than pays commission.

The second mate of the American bark *Wallace* was murdered on the 24th inst., by three negro sailors. It seems that while the Captain was on shore attending to some business, somebody told him that his second mate had a difficulty with the sailors. He went on board as quick as he could, but arrived too late to save his second mate. The negro sailors were arrested immediately, and turned over to the authorities, who promise the sable gentlemen a speedy trial; and I am sure that, unless the American authorities interfere, they (the negro sailors) will get their dues—el garrote.

Petitions from all branches of trade are being daily presented to the Governor, asking for a reduction of the taxes (contributions;) and, to give you an idea of how heavy they are, I will cite one instance: There are 149 licensed doctors in this city, who together are compelled to pay to Government, as their quota of taxes, the enormous sum of $17,840. So you can imagine how hard the new tax law comes on other branches of trade, and how general the discontent. The doctors go strong against it, and some of them say if their taxes are not reduced they will quit practice.

The British steamer *Narva* arrived on the 25th with the submarine cable on board. She will leave to-day for Key West to immerse the cable immediately. The Spanish steamer *Francisco de Asis* is to accompany her, and it is supposed that by the 3d of August we will be able to talk to our friends in New-York by means of the wires.

The *Red Gauntlet*, (British steamer,) which left Mobile about the 13th inst. with 112 Confederate emigrants *en route* for Brazil, arrived here on the 25th inst to repair damages. It will take her about a week to repair, when she will go on her way rejoicing. How unfortunate for the Confederates to have to leave a good country for one they know nothing about, and where language, society, manners and customs are so different to what they are accustomed to. God help them.

BARBADOS.

On the 13th ultimo, there was a very severe whirlwind at Barbados, which lasted long enough to stop sugar-mills, blow down doors, windows and cause considerable damage throughout the island.

JAMAICA.

The Legislature of Spanish Town met on the 11th inst., and after three readings approved laws to take precautionary measures to prevent contagious diseases; also read, for the first time, a project to build a railroad from Angelo to Ponez. Mr. DELEMORE, the agent of the New-York line of steamers, is at present in Demerara. He is looked for daily at Spanish Town. His object in visiting Jamaica is to get the Government to pay £4,500 for carrying the mail, and let the steamer of the line he represents be exempt from port and tonnage dues. Dr. FIDDES, in a letter to the municipal authorities, energetically protests against the miserable pension of three pennies which is daily paid to the lepers that are in the Parochial Asylum. Dr. FIDDES says that that sum is not sufficient to sustain life.

The son of the Treasurer of the Savings Bank of Trelawney has been arrested. It is supposed that he is an accomplice of Mr. WILSON.

The celebrated and fortunate racehorses of Jamaica, *Scottish Chief*, *Brunette* and *Opposition* have been taken to Demerara, where they have been very successful.

The bark *Kerlew*, which arrived (from Cuba) at Port Royal on the 12th inst., found a good freight immediately. Other vessels would do well to go there, as freights for Europe and the United States are plentiful and rates very good. The *Kerlew* brought the crews of the ships *A. Knight* and *Belle of the Eve*, which vessels were wrecked near St. Jago de Cuba.

Business here of all kinds is dull and provisions dear. DEPUTY.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Celebration of Emancipation—The Approaching Elections—Death of Judges Harrison and Davis—Madoc Gold Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1867.

To-day is the anniversary of the emancipation of the blacks in the British possessions, and has been generally observed by the colored people as a holiday, with a celebration of some kind. In years past we had processions and dinners on the part of the jubilant freedmen, and leading white men were not ashamed to address them upon the subject of freedom; but latterly there has been very little display—nothing more than a *soirée*, gotten up with the object of drawing funds into the exchequer of some religious society or other. The like course is being adopted this year, and no outside demonstration is heard of as likely to take place in any part of the Province.

Political matters are pretty much in the same condition as they were this day week, with the exception, perhaps, that the feeling is somewhat intensified by the report that the writs will be issued on Saturday, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD having gone down to Ottawa for that purpose a few days ago. Since Mr. WOOD's acceptance of office, he has had to go through a trying ordeal in South Brant. His desertion of the Anti-Coalitionists was too sudden to be acceptable, and he has had a hard time in trying to put matters right with the electors. He is a candidate for both the general and local Parliament, and two opponents are in the field. The one for the Legislative Assembly having been nominated along with Mr. WOOD, and an opponent for the Commons having been brought out yesterday. Had Mr. WOOD confined himself to the local Parliament he would have had no difficulty, but he has now to fight a desperate battle with two opponents. The other members of the local Government do not appear to have so much to contend against. Mr. MACDONALD himself is a candidate for both Houses, in Cornwall, and will probably be unopposed. Mr. CARLING is equally safe in London. Mr. CAMERON will carry North Ontario, or the Eastern Division of this city, and may run for both; but Mr. RICHARDS is having some difficulty in deciding what constituency he will stand for.

It is sufficiently obvious that the Government party will carry the elections, at least in Quebec and Ontario. Mr. BROWN made a woful mistake in beginning the work of opposition before he knew who was to compose the Government, and now he finds that he has been regularly checkmated by his old party opponent. His design of securing the Catholic vote was the clumsiest move that ever a politician made. At the Convention they set one another by the ears, and while they were quarrelling Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, a leading Roman Catholic, accepted the task of forming an administration for Ontario, and now the Catholics, with very few exceptions, are supporting that Government. There was no fear of the General Government from the first, but, as the Reformers have always had the majority in this section of the Dominion, it was naturally believed that none save a thorough Reform Administration could succeed. Mr. MACDONALD is endeavoring to demonstrate to the contrary, and he is in a fair way of succeeding. Most of the candidates now in the field for the local Legislature have found it necessary to declare that they will give the Government a fair trial, which is all that the Premier could desire, and it is apparent that he is now certain of being sustained. Mr. BROWN's object is to throw the Ministry out at the start, and he is laboring hard for that end. The true policy for the country would be to permit the Government to propound its course of action in the Legislature, but party men will not hear of such a thing; hence the struggle we are now so anxiously looking forward to. If party rule were preferable, all would be well, but the very fact of changing the Constitution shows that it cannot be, inasmuch as the union of the four Provinces was the panacea proposed to cure the ills complained of—to rid us, in truth, of the great difficulties party government brought upon us. There can be no two opinions upon this point, yet to serve a party or personal end party strife is invoked, and, if successful, the result will inevitably carry us back to the old state of things and restore agitation with all its concomitant ills.

The return to party government, however, is merely a question of time, for parties must naturally spring up with the questions to be evolved in Parliament. They will be upon a different basis to those that have gone before, and no matter whether they shall be known as Reformers and Conservatives, Unionists or Anti-Unionists, their aims and objects will differ from those of parties in the past. The old political issues have been swept away by the settlement of the questions which caused them, and we must await developments in the Confederate Parliament to see how men will have to form opinions upon the subjects in dispute. There can never be the same bitterness and party rancor that we had previous to the coalition or political millenium of 1864, because no similar questions can arise now.

The members of the three governments in Quebec and Ontario seem to be making a great mistake in seeking seats in the general and local Parliaments. With the exception of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, they are all aiming at dual representation, and the public is inclined to believe that an understanding has been arrived at to sway the local Governments by the general Government. Such a thing is hardly probable; yet the course adopted is the cause of such an opinion being formed. There can be no good or sufficient reason for members of the Federal Government holding seats in any of the local Parliaments, and the thing should have been discouraged at the start.

Hon. S. B. HARRISON, Judge for the County of York, died here a few days since. He was a member of Lord SYDENHAM's Government in 1841, at the time of the union between Upper and Lower Canada, but had to resign in consequence of being unable to obtain a seat in Parliament. He was defeated by Sir ALLAN MACNAB in Hamilton. Judge HARRISON was Chairman of the Council of Public Instruction at the time of his death, and had held the position nineteen years. Judge DAVIS, of the County of Halton, is also dead. He was appointed in 1855. It is not yet known who will fill the vacancies. Mr. D. B. READ, of this city, is named for the Judgeship of York.

Another gold mine has been discovered in Madoc, which is represented to be equally as rich as the Richardson mine. There is very little news from other sections of the gold regions, but the prospects are reported as highly promising.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting in Boston—Address by Mr. Lincoln—Corporal Punishment in Schools.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

The American Institute of Instruction opened the sessions of its thirty-eighth annual meeting at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, in Tremont Temple. The attendance was large for the opening session, and included many of those who are always seen at these meetings. Among them I noticed Hon. NATHAN HEDGES, of Newark, N. J.; Hon T. W. VALENTINE, of Williamsburgh, N. Y.; J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; ZALMUN RICHARDS, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and many others outside of the New-England States, showing that this venerable association has lost none of its attractiveness. After the opening prayer by Rev. Mr. ROCKWOOD, of the Tract Society and the appointment of a few Committees, as usual. for the purpose of expediting the business of the meeting, HOSEA H. LINCOLN, Esq., Master of the Lyman School, Boston, was introduced, who gave a very interesting lecture upon "School Discipline—Its Objects and Methods." He spoke earnestly of the need of force occasionally in securing order, obedience, application, &c., in the schoolroom, saying:

> Love should be the main element in the discipline of every school; rightly understood, it is the only element requisite. God disciplines us all in love; but what are its elements? Wisdom, justice, judgment, mercy, power—all the attributes of the Deity—are concentrated in his love. The element of force, inherent in this Divine law of love, must be occasionally used in the Government of rebellious pupils. The very life of our nation has been so recently saved by force that all, it would seem, should recognize its importance in a Government; if in the Government of a nation or State, why not in a school?
>
> Some, high in our State councils, recently advocated the abandonment of physical coercion in the government of our schools, though they daily sit under the very shadow of our State escutcheon. upon which is inscribed "*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*" Every State in the Union recognizes this axiom in government. So does the United States of America. The national gibbet in times of peace claims its victims, irrespective of sex. The gallows in our own State is yet a recognized power. When we are asked by those high in authority to give up the use of physical force in the government of our schools, we feel like saying in reply: "United States of America, disband your armies, demolish your forts, sink your monitors. State of Massachusetts, destroy your coat of arms, abolish your prisons and constabulary force. City of Boston, pull down your jails and dismiss your Police. When you, nation, State and city, can govern full-grown, reasoning men without force, then will we school-teachers of America promise to govern wayward, impulsive, unreasoning children without force."
>
> The child is never really reformed by physical punishment *per se*. It only puts him in such a condition that intellectual and moral forces can be made operative. Rebels had to be subdued on the battle-field ere they could be reconstructed. So with rebels in schools.

The address of Mr. LINCOLN was impressively delivered, and was frequently applauded, as it evidently gave expression to the well-considered and settled convictions of the large majority of the members of the Institute.

Dr. ORDWAY, a member of the School Board of Boston, followed, opposing some of the doctrines of the lecturer. He strongly opposed corporal punishment in schools, and cited the opinions of several teachers, including that of the Principal of Grammar School No. 35, in New-York, to sustain the doctrine of non-coercion. He said that in the Bowditch School in Boston, for girls, there had not been a case of corporal punishment for the last year, although there were nearly a thousand girls in the school; while formerly there were from four to six hundred cases every year. The former master believed in corporal punishment. He used the argument, that Solomon recommended it. From his observation for six years as a member of the School Board, Dr. ORDWAY said he was satisfied that three-fourths of the teachers of Boston are not fit for their vocation. It was an unpopular thing to say; but he believed it. A letter was read by Dr. ORDWAY from Mr. SHIPPEN, of Philadelphia, to sustain his views in regard to corporal punishment.

Dr. CORNELL, of Philadelphia, responded to some of the positions of the last speaker, and sustained the views of the lecturer.

Rev. D. S. KING, also a member of the School Board of Boston, replied quite warmly to the position of Dr. ORDWAY, that three-fourths of the teachers of Boston are unfit for their duties. It was a slander to say that.

Rev. CHARLES HAMMOND, Principal of the Academy at Monson, said the real point at issue is not whether there shall be corporal punishment, but whether there shall be any punishment in schools. There are those who oppose corporal punishment who have a tongue more sharp than any rod; and the punishment they administer is more severe and often more degrading than a flogging.

Mr. HILL, of Lynn, sustained the views of the lecturer, fortifying it by reference to his own experience.

Mr. B. F. CRITTENDEN, of New-York, made a most amusing and effective argument, sustaining the importance of corporal punishment in some cases.

Mr. ALLEN, of Newton, opposed the doctrine that corporal punishment is necessary. He quoted the authority of Hon. HORACE MANN in support of his own views; but the lecturer, having a copy of Mr. MANN's lectures in his possession, responded by reading from the published words of Mr. MANN in favor of corporal punishment in certain cases, such expressions as: "I blame no teacher for using corporal punishment." "I concede that it should be used." "The object of it is to avert an evil greater than itself—a permanent evil by a temporary one."

D. B. HAGAR, Esq., Principal of the Normal School at Salem, said: "I indorse Mr. LINCOLN's paper from first to last." Some of the positions taken by Mr. ALLEN were then met by Mr. HAGAR. When statements are made about schools being governed without any corporal punishment, we do not get at the arcana. There are punishments worse than flogging. Teachers sometimes use words that wound more deeply than the rod. It is as absurd to deny the propriety of using the rod sometimes as it would be to oppose amputation in order to save life. It is not a pleasant thing to do, but it is a necessary one. The further discussion of the matter was then postponed till to-morrow forenoon.

EVENING SESSION.

C. O. THOMPSON, Esq., Principal of the Arlington High School, was the lecturer of the evening, Prof. SEELYE, of Amherst, who had been announced, being unable to be present on account of sickness in his family. The lecture was devoted to showing that there is no recognized profession of teaching; that there is a field to be occupied by such a profession; and that the times demand immediate action on the part of the public as well as teachers themselves, to establish such a profession. In a town eight miles from Boston a female assistant teacher receives $4 50 a week—less by a dollar a week than the Chairman of the School Committee pays his cook. A certain teacher in this vicinity caught the small-pox of a pupil, and was sick four weeks. The Committee thought the teacher should continue the term of the school two weeks longer than was agreed upon, and then deduct the time lost by sickness.

The lecture of Mr. THOMPSON was heard with attention, and frequently applauded.

THE CROPS.

Returns for July to the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The following is a condensation of the crop returns for July received at the Department of Agriculture. Never has the Department been able to report so favorable a prospect for uniformly good crops since the establishment of the Statistical Division. While exaggerated statements have been made in influential papers, especially of the so-called failure of the wheat crop of last year, and the importation of wheat, in the face of the fact that $12,000,000 worth of breadstuffs were exported in the first four months of 1867, immense numbers of emigrants were fed, a much larger amount of wheat used for seed than usual, with a surplus still remaining over sufficient to break numerous speculators and banks. It is gratifying to know that we shall have a surplus to more than make good the deficiency, not the failure, for there never was a failure of the wheat crop in this country. Of the last three crops of wheat, three or four States, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana made but half a crop. No other States were in that category, and Iowa, Missouri and Kansas made a good crop. Instead of a deduction of 50 per cent. on 90,000,000 bushels of wheat, which would, at least, have threatened a famine, scarcely more than a third of that deduction should be made. For three years past the product has been but about five bushels to each inhabitant. The crop of 1859, if the census returns are correct, was but five and a half bushels to each person; the promise for the present year is about six bushels.

WHEAT—The statistical returns for July show an improvement in the condition of Winter wheat over last year in every State but Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota, the diminution in the latter being but four per cent. The highest improvement is in Ohio, 160 per cent.; West Virginia, 98; Georgia, 96; Tennessee, 72; Indiana, 54; Kentucky, 53; Michigan, 35; Vermont, 35: New-Jersey, 25; New-York, 17. Spring Wheat was a far less variable product than last year, consequently there is less variation in the figures used in the present comparison. All the States, however, except Vermont, New-York, and Pennsylvania, show an increase on last year.

CORN—The average in Corn is unusually large, every State showing a material increase except Maine, New-Hampshire, New-York and South Carolina. In the Southern States the increase ranges upward to 102 per cent. as in Arkansas. The condition as reported, is a little deficient in the Northern and Western States on account of the lateness of the Spring. With the continuance of the present weather there is ample opportunity to make up the entire deficiency, in which case the yield will be unprecedented.

RYE—A glance at the tables will show the fine condition of this grain, and the remarkable uniformity of the improvement.

BARLEY—The condition of this grain promises an increase of from ten to twenty per cent. in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, and forty-four per cent. in Ohio. Most of the other States show some increase.

OATS.—The condition of oats points to a full average in the West, particularly in Wisconsin and Minnesota; also, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey and the South; slightly less than last year in Maine, Vermont, New-York and Kentucky.

PASTURES AND HAY.—These crops are almost universally large, from an average up to 15, 20 and even 30 per cent.

POTATOES.—The report of acreage of potatoes indicates a larger area planted in every State except Maine and New-York. The condition is also above an average with a few exceptions, among which are New-York, Ohio and Indiana.

FRUITS.—Peaches are so exceptional in their successful seasons and localities, that estimates for States can scarcely be made with accuracy.

New-Jersey, as indicated by very general returns, shows sixty-three per cent. improvement over last year; Maryland, 25; Delaware, 150; Virginia, 35; Michigan, 127. In other States estimates are given upon whatever data were received, generally showing a considerable increase over last year.

Apples are promising in portions of New-England, the Alleghany region and the West.

Grapes are more uniform in the average of States, and generally appear unusually well.

It has been a more successful year for strawberries than usual, as a study of the tables will show.

SORGHUM—The Sorghum crop is generally returned as in a comparatively poor condition, with lower figures than any other crop. Ohio and Indiana indicate a deficiency in average of 14 per cent., and in condition of 10 per cent. All the principal Sorghum-growing States show a similar state of facts.

TOBACCO is much like Sorghum, manifesting a decline in average and generally.

COTTON—There is an increase of average in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas. Texas 10 1-10; Mississippi, 9 1-10; Louisiana, 8 1-10. The average is about the same as last year. There is a slight difference as reported in favor of the present crop.

The department estimates, made last October, of 1,835,000 bales, proved to be singularly accurate for approximate calculations of so early a date, though they were severely criticised by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicly acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early to predict the successful avoidance of all the numerous enemies of cotton. Had the last crop been a good one it would have yielded 2,500,000 bales; a very good one would have realized 3,000,000. Such results are possible this year.

WOOL.—An examination of this item of the tables will show that losses of sheep, unthrifty condition, and a wet spring have had an influence both upon number and weight of fleece, and will lead to the conclusion that our wool clip of the present year is not materially larger than that of last year.

TENNESSEE.

Negroes Discharged by Their Employers for Voting at the Polls.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 2.

Gen. THOMAS and staff left for Louisville this evening; also most of the troops.

Many negroes have been discharged in consequence of their voting at the election. They are said to threaten retaliation. Thus far all is quiet.

The Government Finding Work for Unemployed Colored Voters—Election Returns.

NASHVILLE, Ten n., Friday, Aug. 2.

Several freedmen having been discharged by their employers in this city for voting the Radical ticket, and others threatened, Gen. CARLIN has ordered Gen. GROSBECK to make every effort to find employment for them, and compel an immediate settlement with their former employers.

The U. S. troops sent to Franklin and Spring Hill to keep order, have returned. The special Police and cavalry have been withdrawn from the streets of Nashville.

WM. MCDONALD was killed on Wednesday, at Elkment, Ala., in a street fight with Mr. LEATHERMAN.

An assault was made at Murfreesboro, to-day, by H. C. MCLAUGHLIN, editor of the *Monitor*, on Mr. WHITBECK, Registration Commissioner. The militia were sent there. A riot being feared, Mayor READY telegraphed to the State authorities that he had appointed an extra Police and could maintain peace.

The election returns so far foot up 17,000 for BROWNLOW. But few counties are complete. The majority for BROWNLOW in Nashville and Davidson foots up 3,510, with a few precincts to hear from. TRIMBLE, STOKES, ARNELL, MAYNARD, HAWKINS, MULLINS, MUNN and BUTLER (Republicans) are elected to Congress.

A Woman Committed for Trial on a Charge of Murder.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Aug. 2.

This morning CATHARINE HUNTER, who was arrested in June, charged with killing her infant at the County Poor-house, and who has since that date been ill, had a hearing before the Mayor, and was committed for trial. She is supposed to be unsound in mind.

Base-Ball Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Aug. 2.

The base-ball players of Washington gave a complimentary supper to-night in honor of the first nine of the National Club, who recently returned from their triumphs in the West.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 2.

The severe easterly rain-storm has stopped the base-ball tournament to-day. It will be resumed when it clears.

Affairs in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 2.

The ship *Star of Canada*, with a general cargo from Montreal, is ashore at the Pillars. The bark *Mary Durkee*, outward bound, is ashore at St. Roches. The steamship *Napoleon* has been dispatched to tow the *North American* to Quebec. A large number of soldiers in the garrison, whose times have expired, have reënlisted.

Escape of Prisoners from an Indiana Jail.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 2.

Four prisoners who were confined in the Floyd County Jail, at New-Albany, Ind., escaped therefrom to-day by breaching the rear wall. Two of them were rearrested, but the others are still at large.

A Rowing Match Arranged.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Aug. 2.

The preliminaries of the rowing match between the WARD brothers and the St. John's crew fix on the 11th September as the time. The distance is to be six miles on the Connecticut River at Springfield and the stakes $2,000; $1,000 aside.

Distilleries Seized in Southern Illinois

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 2.

Five distilleries and two tobacco factories in the Southern part of this State have been seized for violation of the Revenue Laws.

Yellow Fever in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Aug. 2.

The yellow fever has been pronounced epidemic. There were six interments on the 31st ult.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, Aug. 3—12:30 A. M.

The steamship *City of Washington* from Liverpool, July 20, has just anchored in Quarantine.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 2.

A fire occurred this morning in Race-street, which damaged a lock-factory and a paint-shop.

The next annual meeting of the American Board of Missions is to be held in Buffalo, commencing on the 24th of September next, to continue in session until the 27th.

The Sewing-Machine Result at the Exposition Universelle.

The following official statement has just been received from Paris:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867,
COMMISSION IMPERIALE,
CHAMP DE MARS, 16th July, 1867.

Mr. R. Hunting, No. 169 Regent-street, London:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your inquiry, I herewith give you the list of gold medals awarded in my class:

DUPUIS et DUMERY, for screw shoe machines.

WHEELER & WILSON, of New-York, for the manufacture and perfection of their sewing-machines and button-hole machines.

There is also in the list of coöperators a gold medal granted to Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., personally, as promoteur of the sewing-machine.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) HENRY F. Q. D'. ALIGNY,
Reporter of Class 57, (Groupe 6,) member of the International Jury at the Exposition Universelle.
—[*Commercial Advertiser.*

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Society des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
Advertisement.]

American (Waltham) Watches. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices. T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

See Fall of Fort Sumter In this day's issue, under the head of New Publications.—*Advertisement.*

A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill has succeeded, by daily research and a thorough analysis of the products of the vegetable kingdom, in recently perfecting CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; it imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, and is a delicate hairdressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hairdressers and fancy goods dealers.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway.

Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator.

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glenn House, Long Branch, N. J., states that DODD'S NERVINE has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, No. 389 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equaled DODD'S NERVINE."

W. F. Deans, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try DR. J. W. DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Price $1.
H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors,
No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Mosquito Nets, With or without patent Portable Canopies. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gent's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS is to be found at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. N. B.—Particular attention given to custom work in all its branches.

Ladies for the Country, if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and family patronize MILLER & CO., (late of Canal-st.,) No. 3 Union-square.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway—The most elegant Wedding Notes, Cards and Monograms in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair-Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway,

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. They gradually change the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and restore those organs to a healthy condition. Sold everywhere.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Breast milk for infants (a perfect substitute) and nourishment for invalids is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, (Liebig's improved,) 57 Cortlandt-st.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

TORBERT—ST. JOHN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 31, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. L. S. Weed, of the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, AUGUSTUS B. TORBERT to Miss JENNIE A. ST. JOHN, all of that City.

DIED.

BETTS.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 1, Capt. THOMAS DECHAMP BETTS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., from Christ Church, Bedford-av., A. H. Partridge, Rector.

DODD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 2, ANNA, wife of Ira Dodd, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2½ o'clock. The 1 o'clock train of Morris and Essex Railroad will connect at Newark with special train for Bloomfield.

DURYEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 31, ELIZA P. DURYEE, wife of Joseph W. Duryee, in the 43d year of her age.

EATON.—On Friday, Aug. 2, of consumption, CHARLES OTIS EATON, eldest son of Cornelia and the late Samuel Eaton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. E. Shults, No. 30 Charlton-st., on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Saturday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

FIELDS.—On Thursday, Aug. 1, MARGARET FIELDS.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 72 Columbia-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GARRETSON.—At Somerville, N. J., on Thursday evening, Aug. 1, MARGARET COWENHOVEN, widow of the late Court Garretson, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral at Somerville, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEAL.—On Friday morning, Aug. 2, after a short but painful illness, borne by her with Christian fortitude and resignation, CATHERINE NEAL, aged 36 years, the beloved wife of John Neal, at Staten Island, (native of England.)

Her funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ California and English papers please copy.

ROOME.—On Friday, Aug. 2, of dysentery, HENRY R., Jr., only son of Henry R. Roome, aged 1 year, 8 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family, also Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., and Manhattan Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from No. 107 Orchard-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SYDNEY.—On Friday, Aug. 2, GEORGE SYDNEY, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Baltic Lodge No. 284, F. & A. M., De Witt Clinton Chapter No. 142, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery No. 18, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Aug. 4, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92½ Bowery.

OFFICIAL—[No. 164.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 30, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Harlem River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair. Dressed as follows: No hat, cloth coat and vest, boots. Found on the person the following articles: A paper to pass Michael Clarke. Been in the water about one month. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 165.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 14 East River, aged about thirty years. Dressed as follows: Pants, marked No. 3 Workhouse, Blackwell's Island. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 166.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light sandy hair, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, ribbed pants, good boots. Found on the person the following article: A whisky flask. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. In the water two or three days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 167.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1. 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about ten years, short black hair. Body in a nude state; been in the water two or three days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUSFORD LIGHTHILL,
NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,
(Between 21st and 22d sts.,)

Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.

RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

GIVE A FILLIP TO NATURE.

In many temperaments the circulation occasionally becomes sluggish and the whole system languid. The animal spirits sympathize with the torpor of the body, and are greatly depressed. In such cases new life and healthful energy are infused into the body and mind by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

CRESYLIC SOAP.
(PATENTED.)

A *perfect disinfectant* and valuable for laundry purposes, washing quicker than ordinary soap, and bleaching clothing perfectly white, without injuring the fabric. Manufactured solely by JAS. BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer ARAGO; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 3 at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CALIFORNIA
PETROLEUM STEAM COMPANY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR STOCK RECEIVED BY
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, Pine-st., Opp. U. S. Treasury,
AND
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers No. 38 Wall-st.

It is proposed to organize a Company for the purpose of purchasing, selling and introducing throughout California, Oregon and the whole Pacific Coast of the United States, the apparatus invented by Col. Foote for burning crude petroleum in steam boilers instead of coal or wood, being the same invention which has been tried on board the steamer *Palos*, and which is now in practical operation on the Battery.

This apparatus is simple and inexpensive, and burns petroleum with a clear, steady and manageable fire, saving immensely in the cost, weight and bulk of fuel, and in practical efficiency. It is peculiarly valuable on the Pacific Coast, where heavy crude oils are abundant and very cheap, and where anthracite coal is scarce and very costly.

California abounds in heavy natural oil. It flows spontaneously from the ground in many places and throughout a large territory; a well sunk even a few feet never fails to bring oil in abundance.

The supply is in fact inexhaustible. This oil, though containing great heating power, and being a safer fuel on account of the absence of gaseous qualities, and burning clearly and beautifully in Col. Foote's apparatus, is too heavy to be profitably refined, and there is at present little demand and no market for it. It can be produced and sold at a good profit at $3 a barrel.

In Central America, near the Isthmus, there are open lakes of heavy petroleum, covering acres in extent, and many feet deep. They are situated near navigable rivers, and arrangements are now being made to bring their absolutely inexhaustible contents to market as soon as a use can be found for the article. Of course it will cost but little beyond its freight.

On the other hand there is no anthracite coal produced in California or on the Isthmus; and its necessary transportation thence makes it cost at least $20 a ton; consequently this apparatus, which distinguished engineers and chemists say is the only one which can burn these oils with safety, facility and economy, must come into early use throughout that country.

Now, allowing a very large estimate for the amount of oil required; say two barrels of oil to a ton of anthracite, and it will be seen that a saving of about fourteen dollars a day can be made on every stationary engine in California and Oregon which uses a ton of coal a day.

A locomotive engine will consume, while running, about 700 pounds of coal per hour, or about four tons in a day of twelve hours. By using oil there appears a direct saving of about $50 a day, or at the rate of $15,000 a year on every locomotive running constantly in California on every railroad now built and to be hereafter built. The following estimate has been made of the saving on the Pacific Mail Line alone:

This Company, with the steamer *Golden City* and others to Panama and back make three trips a month, and use about 1,500 tons of coal each, being 4,500 tons—4,500 tons of coal costs, as we are informed, say $20 a ton.......	$90,000
Now estimating two barrels oil to do the work of one ton of coal, then 9,000 bbls. oil (equal to 4,500 tons coal) would cost..................	27,000
Saving on fuel each month................	$63,000
To this add a saving of about two-thirds of the bulk and space of coal—9,000 barrels of oil would weigh about 1,285 tons. Take this from 4,500 tons, and it leaves 3,215 tons freight at $15........	48,225
Net gain each month on the Panama steamers..........	$111,225
Net gain for one year on this line.........	$1,334,225

The gain on the China line would be about as much more, showing over two millions a year to this line only, reckoning oil at a paying price.

For river, shore and other steamers, at least half as much more would be saved, and about the same amount on locomotives in use in the State. For stationary engines in mills, manufacturing establishments, and for mining purposes, at least two millions a year would be saved.

In all these cases there are other great gains, such as increased cleanliness, absence of ashes and dust, saving of labor, &c.

The total yearly gain in California by the use of this apparatus, which is the only one which can practically burn the heavy California oil with safety and economy, would appear to be:

On Pacific Mail Line, say..............	$2,700,000
On River, Shore and other steamers, say.........	1,000,000
On Railroads, say..............	1,000,000
On Stationary Engines in Mills, Mines, &c., say	2,000,000
Yearly gain in California alone.............	$6,700,000

Now these parties can each afford to pay what they would gain and save in sixty days for the annual right, which would be one million dollars per year, and oil is rated at a fair paying price.

These figures appear large, but men conversant with affairs on the Pacific Coast will say that they are substantially correct.

The Company is to be organized with a capital of $1,000,000, of which $100,000 in cash is to remain in the treasury as a working capital to insure strength and efficiency. The par value of the shares will be $100. A limited amount will be sold at $50 per share. This offers the great inducement of real value and enormous dividends.

Pamphlets describing the invention and giving very full information can be obtained and subscription books found for a few days at the offices of

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury;
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers, 38 Wall-st.

The following statement which has been tendered to the inventor is of great value from the fact that it is signed by practical, working engineers of high rank, of many nationalities, in steamships sailing from this port, many of whom are well known to the capitalists of New-York:

The undersigned have examined, with great interest, the apparatus invented by Col. HENRY R. FOOTE for burning Crude Petroleum in steam boilers, in its practical use and operation in New-York, and cheerfully bear witness that the fire is bright and clear, of the most intense heat, without smoke or any unpleasant odor, easily controlled, can be increased or diminished, or entirely extinguished and relighted in a moment, and burns comparatively little fuel.

The principles on which it is constructed are plain and simple, and the combustion and utilization of the fuel the most perfect we have ever seen in a steam boiler.

We see no reason why it should not come into early and general use on locomotives and steamers.

NEW-YORK, July, 1867.

Charles G. Dale, Chief-Engineer United States revenue service.
Wm. Little, Chief-Engineer steamship Champion, (Charleston line.)
Peter W. Steele, Chief-Engineer United States Assay Office, New-York.
James McGlenney, Chief-Engineer United States Assay Office, New-York.
Andrew Russell, Chief-Engineer steamship Virginia, (Liverpool line.)
Robert Hamilton, Chief-Engineer steamship City of Paris, (Inman Liverpool line.)
Charles McTanning, Chief-Engineer steamship Hibernia, (Glasgow line.)
Charles Canfield, Chief-Engineer steamship Cassandra.
Arthur Hughes, Chief-Engineer steamship Atlantic (Bremen line.)
George H. Wade, Chief-Engineer steamship Montgomery, (New-Orleans line.)
R. H. Shultis, Chief-Engineer steamer Blackbird.
Henry Husted, Chief-Engineer steamer Fannie.
John G. Rossman, Chief-Engineer steamship Missouri, (New-Orleans line.)
B. Donegan, late Chief-Engineer steamship Saratoga, (Richmond line.)
E. E. Conklin, Engineer and Superintendent Steam Tugs.
C. T. Harvey, Engineer Elevated Street Railway.
Geo. S. Geer, Engineer steamship Merrimac, (New-Orleans line.)
Wm. Porter, Superintending Engineer Star Line.
L. S. Bartholomew, Chief-Engineer steamer Nevada, (Savannah Line.)
R. Boeklen, Mechanical Engineer N. A. Steamship Company.
Joseph Husted, Chief-Engineer steamer Black Diamond.
Robert N. Carr, Chief-Engineer steamer Providence, (Bristol Line.)
William E. Floyd, Chief-Engineer steamer Key West.
L. Legendre, Mecanicien Principal de la Themis, (French frigate.)
A. Mandient, Chef Mecanicien paquebot Francais Europe, (French Mail Line.)
L. Roberge, Officier du paquebot Francais Europe, (French Mail Line.)
Leon Connin, 2me Mecanicien paquebot Europe, (French Mail Line.)
Cheual, Mecanicien paquebot Europe, (French Mail Line.)
Alfred Colin, late Engineer U. S. N.
William Johnston, late Engineer U. S. N.
William W. Bailey, Engineer N. Y. C. Railroad.
J. F. Harkins, Engineer N. Y. C. Railroad.
M. Hartman, Engineer Steam Fire-Engine Corps, Philadelphia.
H. H. Boucher, Mining Engineer.
L. French, Constructing Naval Engineer.
B. M. Post, Engineer Allaire Works.
L. G. Merritt, late Engineer steamship America, N. A. S. S. Co.
H. S. Maxwell, Chief-Engineer steamship Neptune.
F. Mathis, Engineer steamship Neptune.
Edward G. Brown, Engineer Health Officer's boat, New-York.
L. Slater, Engineer Reading Iron Works.
P. Bloomsbury, Jr., Engineer steamer R. Stockton.
W. Spaulding, late Engineer steamer City of Tremont.
C. G. Conklin, Engineer steamship South America, (Brazil Mail Line.)
N. Wenans, Consulting Engineer.
R. Letts, Engineer propeller John Stevens.
R. D. McCreary, Civil Engineer.
Adam Laurie, Engineer steamship Hibernia, (Glasgow Line.)
William Forgie, Engineer steamship Hibernia, (Glasgow Line.)
Hiram Van Ostrand, Engineer steamship Montgomery, (New-Orleans Line.)
Samuel Britton, Engineer steamer Black Diamond.
William A. Drake, Engineer steamer Anthracite.
W. S. Lampear, Engineer steamer Vulcan.
Capt. J. Johnston, for French Transatlantic steamers.
James A. Dickinson, Engineer steamer Vulcan.
D. J. Montgomery, Engineer steamer Anthracite.
Theodore F. Burkett, Engineer steamer Ashland, (Boston line.)
Thomas Sancton, Engineer steamship Atlantic, (Bremen line.)
Edward Brown, Engineer steamship Champion, (Charleston line.)
Wesley Reeve, Engineer steamship Champion, (Charleston line.)
James Moore, Chief-Engineer Central Railroad Company, of New-Jersey.

Subscriptions for a limited amount of stock will be received for a few days by
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury,
and HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay
OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, 69 Broadway,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25. Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A GOOD NOVEL."

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:
NO MAN'S FRIEND.
A NOVEL.
By FREDERICK WILLIAM ROBINSON.
8vo, Paper, 75 Cents.

"No Man's Friend" is a good novel. It is original; it is lively; it is interesting; its real merits are considerable. The plottings and counter-plottings, with the localities in which they occur, and the varying circumstances attending them, make up the general interest. All this part is bright, interesting and original; the originality chiefly consisting in the undisguised worldliness attributed to all the parties concerned, and the skill with which these materials are worked up into an agreeable narrative.—*Athenæum.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just Published:

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1867, and a Map embracing Colored Routes of Travel in the above Countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Sixth Year. Large 12mo, Leather, Pocket-book Form, $7 50.

ALEC FORBES OF HOWGLEN. A Novel. By GEO. MACDONALD, M.A., Author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood." 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

BENCH AND BAR: A Complete Digest of the Wit, Humor, Asperities and Amenities of the Law. By L. J. BIGELOW. With numerous Portraits of Distinguished Judges and Advocates. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

MR. WYNYARD'S WARD. A Novel. By HOLME LEE, Author of "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," "Annis Warleigh's Fortunes," "Kathie Brande," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

COLLEGE LIFE: Its Theory and Practice. By Rev. STEPHEN OLIN, D.D., LL.D., late President of the Wesleyan University. 12mo, Cloth, Beveled, $1 50.

RAYMOND'S HEROINE. A Novel. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

DRAPER'S CIVIL WAR. History of the American Civil War. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York; author of "A Treatise on Human Physiology," "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," "Thoughts on American Civil Policy," &c. To be completed in three elegant octavo volumes, of about 500 pp. each. Vol. I. now ready. Cloth, Beveled Edges, $3 50.

TROLLOPE'S BARSET. The Last Chronicle of Barset. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Orley Farm," "Small House at Allington," &c., &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, Cloth, $2; Paper, $1 50.

ROSS BROWNE'S LAND OF THOR. The Land of Thor. By J. ROSS BROWNE, author of "Yusef," "Crusoe's Island," "An American Family in Germany," &c. Numerous Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, Beveled Edges, $2.

NORA AND ARCHIBALD LEE. A Novel. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above Works by Mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER;
OR,
LOVE AND WAR IN 1860 AND '61.

Perhaps it had been better to call this book the "Sights in Washington at the Beginning of the Great Rebellion, by the Private Secretary to ——," &c.; or yet more humorously it might have been, "The Courtship of the old Judge Francis Underhill," or "The Mistress of London Heights, the Belle of the Capitol, and her Desperate Adventures." Some persons would think it still more attractive to have called it "Professor Jackson and Mrs. Lucy Tobyatha Stimkins, the Strong-Minder." Yet, no matter; it is a historical novel, humorous beyond all modern invention, a truthful picture of the period, an uplifting of the vail where slept the embryo of the Great Rebellion.

It is illustrated, not with startling impossibilities, but ingenious truths.

This historical novel is not a tale of common people in a common village, but it deals with persons whose heads were more powerful than were all the warriors and philosophers of the Roman Empire. And yet so much laughter does it contain that but to open the book the noise begins; not for folly or plagiarisms, but humorous mistakes and love out of all sorts.

For sale by FRED. A. BRADY, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York, and by all Booksellers everywhere. 1 vol. 8vo. Price 75 cents, paper; $1 25, cloth. Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

EVERY SATURDAY—FOR AUG. 10, CONTAINS: Theatrical Farewells—Garrick and Siddons; The Sultan's Reception; In a Gowt; Mistakes in Character; Two Heroes; In Difficulties—First Stage; The Hermit's Year; Flint Jack; Mysterious Disappearances; Berezowski; Foreign Notes. For sale everywhere. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, and No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

THE "AMOROUS CORPORATIONS."—By CHARLES FOURIER. Translated by CALVIN BLANCHARD. The most original book ever written; intensely interesting to every man and woman. Price, 25 cents; by mail 30 cents. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 76 Ann-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 2, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110⅜	110⅝	Aug. 7.30..........	107⅜	107⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	110⅜	110⅝	June 7.30..........	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108⅜	109¼	July, 7.30..........	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112	112¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119¼	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅜	108⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¼	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅞	110	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117⅝
5-20 " new. '65.	108⅜	108½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	117⅛
5-20 " new, 67.	108⅜	108½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	116⅛
10-40 Reg., '67...	98½	99	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
10-40 Coupon.....	102¼	102½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅜
Gold.............	140⅜	140½	Bounty Loan.......	105⅜	106

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c..
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION. TURNER BROTHERS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.

Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLATIC, COMMERCIAL and GREAT WESTERN } Marine.

CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN } Fire.

Wanted by W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1867.

THE COMPTROLLER, BY AUTHORITY of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, will receive proposals from stockholders, for the purchase, by the said Commissioners, of STOCKS and BONDS of the City or County of New-York. The proposals will state the amount of Stock or Bonds to be disposed of, and the price per ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The parties whose proposals are accepted, will be notified, and the purchase money for the Stock or Bonds will be paid upon the same being transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 9.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.

Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
AUGUST 2, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $5 15 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL.......$1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT,
Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 158 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq. GEO. A. JARVIS, President.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 17, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

BONDS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND COUNTIES of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois bought. CHAS. SCHLEY, care Horton & Dodger, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with Belgian pavement 59th-st. from 8th to 10th avs.

2d. For paving with stone blocks 13th-st. from University-place to 1st-av.

3d. For paving with stone blocks 84th-st. from 3d to 4th avs.

4th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the southerly side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.

5th. For laying crosswalk across West-st. from the northerly side of Dey-st. to the bulkhead.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 59th-st., from 8th to 10th avs., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

2d. Both sides of 13th-st., from University-place to 1st-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

3d. Both sides of 84th-st., from 3d to 4th avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

4th. The south side of Dey-st., and the east side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.

5th. The northerly side of Dey-st., and the easterly side of West-st., to the extent of half the block from the northeasterly corner of Dey and West sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 29, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Edward B. Stonehill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Dated AUG. 3, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

GUN-DEALERS AND SPORTSMEN ARE cautioned against manufacturing, selling or using double-barreled breech-loading guns infringing the letters patent of the United States granted to Wesley Richards the 10th day of October, 1865, No. 50,632, as it is our intention to prosecute all infringers.

WESLEY RICHARDS & CO.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

32D DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.

A Dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government Tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL - - -	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 -	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - -	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

July 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
JULY 26, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL................	$200,000
SURPLUS........................	61,331

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

Office Jersey City Insurance Co.
20TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL......................	$200,000
SURPLUS............................	102,638

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 25, 1867.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 23d day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, BOWERY AND GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on and after Aug. 1, free from Government tax. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

CAPITAL..................................	$300,000 00
RESERVE SURPLUS..................	200,000 00
OTHER SURPLUS after payment of present dividend................................	5,650 75

JOS. M. PRICE, President.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER MAIN-STREET AND SOUTH-AVENUE, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., July 9, 1867.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THIS Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per centum on the capital stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 15th day of August next, to which date inclusive the transfer-book will be closed. By order of the Board. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra dividend of five per cent. have this day been declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, Aug. 5.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.

N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VESSELS AND NERVES
on which digestion depends are strengthened by
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,

which greatly excites their activity. Its beneficial effect begins at once in the stomach upon the gastric juice, which it produces there by reducing its quality, when degenerated, to a normal state. If acidity is predominant in the stomach, it is neutralized by the starchy substance of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, and its effect is thereby moderated. If the gastric juice is of too thin a nature, it is improved by the abundant quantity of gluten contained in HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. It acts in like manner upon the bile.

Price $6 per dozen; 60 cents per bottle.
Sold by all druggists and grocers.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, 542 Broadway.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends that his connection with this office ceases, by mutual consent, from and after this date. He may be found for the present at the office of Messrs. Goodwin & Faurot, Attorneys, No. 229 Broadway. R. R. BOYD.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STABLE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On leased ground, a cheap stable on 20th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 237 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.; house 25x40; lot 25x98.6; desirable for either tenement or business property; price $10,000, of which one half can remain. Apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Executor, No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS B. S. H. S. house, No. 14 West 47th-st. Also, two full lots Nos. 12 and 14 West 52d-st. Inquire of W. B. BISHOP, No. 60 West 52d-st.

GILBERT & CO., REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, No. 963 2d-av., corner 51st-st., and No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$4,500—HOUSE AND REAR HOUSE in East New-York, situated between two broad and steadily traveled streets; steam and horse cars near the house; sold on account of going to Europe; an excellent chance for a restaurant or lager-beer saloon; Long Island farmers all stop here. Address Z. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to

HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES RENFREW, JR.,
or to WM. D. F. MANICE,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Swift, situated on the street opposite the mansion of Samuel Williston, Esq., and adjoining that of E. H. Sawyer, Esq., a convenient distance from three churches and the Williston Seminary. It is built of the best material and in fine style; is in perfect order, heated by a furnace, lighted by gas, and has all the conveniences and appliances of a first-class residence. It offers a rare opportunity to a family of ten or twelve persons desiring a beautiful country residence in the vicinity of a justly celebrated institution of learning, and in a neighborhood of wealth and refinement. Apply to S. F. PHELPS, No. 37 Park-row, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $3_,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,733 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.

Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.

C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

DAIRY OR MILK FARM FOR SALE.—Valuable farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation; 12 miles from Brooklyn; five minutes' walk from station; houses and all buildings required for a farm of this size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 75 ACRES; MUST BE sold immediately, or would exchange for City property; situated on Long Island, one mile from Deer Park Station; the house is a most beautiful residence, with good flower garden and fruit in great abundance. Apply at No. 110 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, in perfect order, within one hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County, by boat or cars; near the water, on Whitlock Point, about eight minutes from four depots. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., A DESIRABLE residence with 9 acres of land, within five minutes drive of a New-Haven station where every train stops; is pleasantly situated, having a fine view of the surrounding country and the Sound; house large and filled in with brick. Inquire No. 79 Cedar-st., Room 13.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT Tremont, Harlem Railroad, 10 miles from City Hall; convenient house, 10 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, &c., in perfect repair; ¾ of an acre prettily laid out in fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; $9,000. Address H. A. BROWN, No. 12 West 4th-st., New-York.

$7.500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—$750 rent; new French roof house, modern improvements; fine neighborhood; fifteen minutes from ferries. A. McLEAN, Prospect-av., west of Bergen-av., near Court-house, Hudson City, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, two barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE with nine rooms and cellar; plot 37½x100 deep; garden, fruit, shade, wash-house, &c.; only $3,600. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, agent, 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A VILLAGE FARM OF 48 ACRES, with neat buildings and beautiful location, very cheap; possession at once; route, by Erie R. R.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MOUNT VERNON, 50 acres of land, in plots of from 1 to 20 acres, on easy terms. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, a very desirable residence, with four acres of land, completely furnished, near depot. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 128 Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HARLEM BOARD.—A NICELY FURNISHED suite of rooms to let with board in a private family. Also one or two single rooms. Apply at Rose Cottage, 2d-av., between 122d and 123d sts., Harlem.

BOARD—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS CAN now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS and good board can be had at Croton, on the Hudson, for one or two families; good stabling for horses, boating, fishing and bathing. For particulars, inquire of the Misses TOMPKINS, on the premises, or of C. M. TELLER, No. 103 Leonard-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; private family; grounds ample and well shaded, extending to the river. Inquire of J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COOL RETREAT SEASIDE BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few more with board and pleasant rooms if applied for soon. For particulars, address MAYHEW ADAMS, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO ladies can obtain board in a private family, within one hour's sail from New-York, on the East River; location on the river front and very desirable. Apply to W & T., No. 14 John-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL STYLES SELLING at great bargains; 30 second-hand top buggies, bretts, open buggies, light platform coach, hearses, &c.; harness all styles. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN ON THE 1ST OF August, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, (No. 12,369, Beguelin, maker,) with gold chain and locket attached. Any person returning the same to S. W. THOMSON, No. 58 Leonard-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x26 feet floors, hatchway (and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET, LEASE OR SALE AT A BARGAIN—An old stone house and several lots with large farm; finely situated in Brooklyn; twenty minutes' walk from ferry; rent of house alone $400; house, barn and fourteen lots, $700; also, well lighted brick shop No. 110 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of F. JAY BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

NEW STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS—Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite that favorite resort of Western merchants, Earle's Hotel; no risk above one per cent. admitted; excellently lighted and ventilated, and at moderate rents. Inquire on the premises, No. 248 Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM AUG. 15 TILL 1ST OF May next, in one of the most desirable parts of Brooklyn, a first-class fully furnished house; piano, pictures, curtains and mirrors will be left; $300 per month; best of references required. Address L. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, UPPER PART OF NEW frame house, consisting of two floors; six rooms, bath, gas and washtubs; rent $30 to a small family. Inquire at 108th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth house from 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—FROM OCT. 1, TO MAY 1 NEXT, at Hastings, on the Hudson, a cottage, within ten minutes' walk of the station; rent $35 per month. Apply to the occupant, Mrs. Gen. ALVORD, or JOHN K. MYERS, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—HOUSE TO LET, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements, situated near river; coach house and stable, abundance of shade; immediate possession. A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

NO. 480 WEST 22D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY has three or four furnished rooms to let, without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STORE WANTED—ON 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 14th and 23d sts., suitable for the dry goods business. Address T. S. R., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; see to growing children; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 245 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT American young woman; is capable of any work and willing to make herself generally useful; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged American woman, in a family where she has entire charge; six years' reference from her last place. Call or address, for one month, at Mr. J. H. VAN BRUNT'S, Bay Ridge, L. I.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; is kind and obliging, and fully competent for either capacity; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, English, Scotch, &c.; City and country; American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young woman as good plain cook, or laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 89 7th-av., over the store, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a respectable young girl; can give good City reference. Address No. 169 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO SUCH duty, a situation to take charge of small children. Call at No. 245 West 33d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

TO PUBLISHERS.—TWO GOOD FEMALE compositors desire employment. Address A. E., No. 7 Montrose-av., Williamsburgh, L. I.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BREWER BY an Englishman; eight years' experience in Canada; thoroughly understands his business, including porter, East Ind a pale ale and malting; the highest references given. Address BREWER, Canton of Chambly, Montreal, C. E.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER wants a situation, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes, under glass and out of doors; also, greenhouse and hothouse plants, border flowers, and vegetables; married; no children; good references. Address M. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COACHMAN by a gentleman for an industrious, sober and faithful single young man, in his employ five years; understands gardening; civil disposition; reliable City driver. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; willing to make himself generally useful; best of references. Address T. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom or coachman; will be found willing and obliging, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 2'4 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single Englishman, who understands the business, and has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young married man who thoroughly understands his business in every branch; references first-class. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAS been a long time with a manufacturing concern selling to railroads, desires also to travel for a house in somewhat similar business, dividing the salary; or would sell to stores by sample. Address TRADE, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

for J. T. HEADLEY'S Great Work on our Navy, entitled "FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS," comprising the early Life and Naval Career of Admirals Farragut, Porter, Foote, Dupont, and a host of others. In 1 vol. 600 pages—the only work of the kind published—agents find no competition. This work is highly recommended by the leading Naval Officers, and indorsed by Secretaries Seward and Wells, Govs. Fenton, Buckingham, and Burnside, and leading men throughout the country. Our Agents in connection with this work can take orders for four other standard works by the same author. Our terms are nowhere excelled.

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Another Great Work by E. A. POLLARD, the acknowledged Historian of the South, entitled "LEE AND HIS LIEUTENANTS," comprising a Life of Gen. R. E. Lee, replete with facts never before published, including Biographies of every Southern General of distinction.

In one large volume—30 steel portraits. A companion volume to "THE LOST CAUSE," a standard Southern History of the War, which has already obtained half a million of readers. A new and enlarged edition is now ready. One Agent sold 220 the first week. These two works form a complete library of the War from the other side. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS TO DO the work in a clergyman's family, a short distance in the country. Only Protestants and those well recommended need apply. Call at No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av. and 9th-st., from 9½ to 10 o'clock, on Monday morning, 5th inst.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, AT Elizabeth, N. J. Apply, with reference, at No. 22 Vesey-st., rear office, second floor, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, MUST BE SINGLE and come well recommended. Apply before 9 A. M. at No. 131 Madison-av., for two days.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

FOUNDRY FOREMAN WANTED—A MAN capable of taking the entire charge of a foundry for heavy and light work; references required. Call on or address O. T. EARLE, Superintendent Norwalk Iron Works, South Norwalk, Conn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the title of
JOHNSON & LAZARUS
is this day dissolved by the retirement of MOSES LAZARUS.
BRADISH JOHNSON.
MOSES LAZARUS.
WM. M. JOHNSON.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

Either party will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of BRADISH JOHNSON & SONS.
BRADISH JOHNSON,
WM. M. JOHNSON,
GEORGE W. JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of Macoy & Herwig is this day dissolved by limitation.
ROBT. F. MACOY.
JOHANNA HERIWIG.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER, A JUNIOR PARTNER in a cloak, shawl and trimming store in Albany would like to arrange with a party having $8,000 to $10,000, to buy the interest of the junior partner, who is going into the manufacturing business. For particulars address P. N. HAMMOND, No. 563 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE, THE lease and fixtures of a dry-goods store in the City of Newburgh, doing a good business in a desirable location. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office, Newburgh, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855,

Is a reliable and efficient Educational Bureau
For supplying Schools and Families with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who seek positions;
For giving Parents information of good Schools:
Special need of experienced Teachers of Classics; also of *Music* Teachers, *Pianists* and *Vocalists*. All wanting positions should have "Application Form."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.,

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.

* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—While book-keeping, writing, and mathematics are taught specially, yet ample provisions are made for teaching, reading, spelling, grammar, &c., in strictly private rooms.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AV.,
Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Fall Term commencing Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEMALE Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12.

For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 3, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TWO TEACHERS FOR A FLOURISHING seminary, delightfully located; one, a gentleman, to teach English branches and penmanship; the other, a lady, to teach music and French; salaries will be liberal; references exchanged. Address for one week PRINCIPAL, Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING, NORTHPORT, L. I.—Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 12. The Committee have chartered the splendid and commodious steamer *Thomas Colyer*, which will leave Catherine Ferry Slip, New-York, on Monday, Aug. 12, at 10 A. M., 37th-st. at 10:15 A. M.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 A. M. and 8:15 A. M. Returning, will leave Northport daily, except Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; on Saturday, the 17th, at 1 P. M. Time, 2½ hours. Fare on this boat, 50 cents. Regular boat *Mattano* will leave Catherine Ferry Slip, New-York, daily at 3 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Heart Hardened and God Striving*. Seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City invited to attend. Seats all free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 4th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and Concert of Prayer for Seamen at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sacrament and reception of members at close of morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. The Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Irving-place, Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor, will be open as usual through the Summer, services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. THEO. W. GULICK, of the Sandwich Islands, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; will also address the Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. No evening service.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HON. WARREN CHASE WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, A. M., *The Religion of Manhood*; P. M., *Eternal Life*. Conference at 3 P. M.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st. The Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, will officiate on SUNDAY MORNING, the 4th inst., and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*That Terrible Shepherd*—Zech. xi. 16.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER, and camp-meeting prayer-meeting at 3 and at 7 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 37th-st., will be open for divine service each SABBATH during the month of August, morning and afternoon. The pulpit will be occupied on the 4th and 11th inst. by Rev. Dr. SHIELDS, of Princeton, N. J.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. SAMUEL H. COX will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. DAVID MITCHEL WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Aug. 4.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Nearness of the Second Coming of Our Lord*. Seats free. No collection.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Joys of Heaven*.

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. JOHN PERINE will preach at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING, and at 7¾ o'clock in the evening. The public invited. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Mr. LORD. Strangers invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Owing to the absence of clergymen there will be no services during the month of August.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7¾ P. M. The afternoon for deaf mutes.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867.
PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 37,
OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.
SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE.
INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES.
FANCY TISSUES.
WEDDING OUTFITS.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

DRESSES,
READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

PARIS
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, No. 25.
(Near the Exhibition Palace.)

This house, established upward of 50 years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortments of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE,
LINGERIE, READY MADE
ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS,
COTTON AND THREADSTUFF, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
RIBBONS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

R. H. MACY.
RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door east of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$15[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	[illegible]
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	Aug. 7
TARIFA	Aug. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 17
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 21
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Aug. 24

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 14
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 28
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 11

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY	Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING	SATURDAY	Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY	Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY	Aug. 24

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.........$170 | Steerage.........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY	Aug. 10
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY	Sept. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY	Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday	Aug. 3
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday	Aug. 31
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday	Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday	Oct. 26

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent:
First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. O. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
3,000 tons burden,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite steamer PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the PERIT and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch their next ship, the popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1[illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River. Other ships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Aug. 10.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BENEDICT'S RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TIME-TABLE FOR AUGUST.—Every train, station, steamboat and landing.
BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY, FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 79	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	6¼ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	2½ P. M.
Monday, 29th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3 P. M.		

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, Aug. 2	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2	7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 3	4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3	7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4	4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5	6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

THE STEAMER HELEN.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves every morning at 8 A. M., without exception. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1:30 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO THE West, via N. Y. Central Railroad and Troy Line of steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Only $20 50, first-class fare, and $15 second-class to Chicago, instead of $24 95 and $19 45, as charged by the combination monopolies. Also, proportionate reduction to all other Western points. Tickets for sale at Office No. 308 West-st.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¾, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M., for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the Pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Coldspring and Cornwall; returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO, Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leave Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
6 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
56 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
3 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, Office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:
1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.
Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.
2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.
3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 600 feet per day.
4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.
Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.
5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.
Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.
6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:
The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.
7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.
8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 23 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ⅜ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimen of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.
Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 3, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.
Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.
J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR FURNISHING 6,000 cubic yards of chips of trap rock stone for macadamizing, not exceeding 2½ inches in size, such as left from the Belgian pavements, said chips to be furnished on board vessels at most convinient docks to the quarries. Also price per cubic yard for delivering said chips at the drawbridge on Westchester-road, near West Farms, and at dock in Westchester village. Address JOS. HUSSON, Secretary to Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS,

1867.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, southeast corner of 4th and Elm sts., City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the
NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,
at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read, for constructing FOUR Settling Reservoirs at Bissel's Point, near Ferry-st.
The work to be done consists in building the Reservoirs, each about 600 feet long, by 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with their appurtenances, consisting of a distributing well, two influx, two efflux and four waste wells, about 700 feet of brick conduit and 1,100 feet brick sewer.
The Engineer's approximate estimate of work to be done is as follows:
A 70,000 cubic yards of excavation, to be made into embankment.
B 30,000 cubic yards surplus excavation.
C 40,000 cubic yards clay puddle.
D 5,000 cubic yards clay to be furnished.
E 12,500 cubic yards concrete masonry.
F 1,200 cubic yards brick.
G 70,500 square yards of brick paving.
H 23,750 cubic yards of rubble stone masonry.
I 250 cubic yards cut stone masonry.
J 320 cubic yards curb stone set.
K 175 square yards of stone paving, 1 foot thick.
L 9,650 square feet of coping stone, 10 inches thick.
M 23,050 square feet of coping stone, 8 inches thick.
N 450 lineal feet of laying 36-inch cast-iron pipe.
The contractors will be required to commence work within ten days after the award is made.
THE WHOLE WORK TO BE COMPLETED BY THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869.
The amount of security required is fifty thousand dollars. The sureties must be resident freeholders of the County of St. Louis.
Plans can be seen, and the specifications, with form of proposal and contract, can be obtained, and all further information will be given upon application at the engineer's office as above, on and after the 7th of August, 1867.
By order of the Board. GEO. K. BUDD, President.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Commissioners at their office until TUESDAY, Aug. 13, 1867, for supplying the Department with COAL and WOOD of the following kinds and qualities:
750 tons Furnace Coal.
400 tons Nut Coal of the quality known as the Locust Mountain Coal and to be delivered well screened and free from impurities from yard.
250 tons Cannell Coal, known as the best Inchall Cannel Coal, and to be hand picked.
Both qualities of coal to weigh 2,000 lbs. to the ton.
100 cords best quality Virginia Pine Wood, sawed and split in sizes convenient for use.
The Coal and Wood to be subject to the inspection of a competent person to be appointed by the Board and to be delivered free of charge for cartage at the several Engine and Truck Houses, Bell Towers, &c., in such quantities and at such times within the next ensuing eight months as may be required.
Bidders will state the price per ton for Coal and the price per cord for Wood, and forward their proposals, properly indorsed. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board. CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 469 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following [illegible] army clothing and equipage:
16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
35,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
[illegible],000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,500 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,0 0 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500 Haversacks (Enamel.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
431 Hussar Jackets.
1,800 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151 Buckles for Trousers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.
Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.
Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.
TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS.
By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., rosewood and walnut parlor suites, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, sofas, chairs, feather beds, hair mattresses, china, glassware, carpets, &c. Catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 5, at 12 o'clock, to close an estate, 616 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Company's stock. Par value of shares $20 each.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 26 lots of ground on Atlantic-av. and Pacific-av., Brooklyn, between Utica and Rochester avs., being 13 lots on each avenue: each lot is 25x100; beautiful grade, fine soil, and fit for immediate improvement; Atlantic-av. is planted with double rows of trees; terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY, 2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

LAW OFFICES, NO. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
E. W. STOUGHTON, E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Advocates in Patent Causes.
NOTICE.
Messrs. ROBINSON, HARRISON & CO., the manufacturers of the Lock-up Safety Valve, known as the Robinson Valve, are the only parties authorized to use any portion of the "Cameron" patent, and caution is hereby given to all parties using any other lock-up safety valves than the above, as they will be immediately prosecuted for infringement. E. H. & C. B. STOUGHTON, Attorneys for owners of Cameron's Patent.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOOK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PAPER ENGINES FOR SALE.—SIX second-hand paper engines; rolls 30 inches long, 28 inches diameter; extra bed plates and roll bars; six Phelps' cylinder washers, with all complete, with extra driving and lifting gears, pinions, &c. Apply to F. S. & J. PARKER, New-Haven, Conn., or to WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO., New-York.

WANTED—STEAM BOILERS.—SIX RETURN flue boilers, length from 20 to 30 feet, diameter from 3 to 4 feet. They must be new, or nearly so. Apply by letter only, to SCHULTZ, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 96 Cliff-st.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,

NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¼ to 2 lbs. per yard.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
THE NEW AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME. A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS,
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
Have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, IN AID OF THE ERECTION OF A NATIONAL FREE ART GALLERY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ROYS' ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, August, 1867.
The undersigned has now on exhibition a choice collection of pictures and statuary by native and foreign artists as designated in the catalogue of the Gallery, valued at one hundred thousand dollars.
H. R. proposes to have these pictures and statuary distributed to the holders of season tickets to the Gallery. The price of these season tickets is $1 each, which is the ordinary price of season tickets to art exhibitions.
Tickets which only admit to a single admission, without any share in the distribution, are 25 cents.
When one hundred thousand, or more, of the season tickets are sold, the works for distribution will be placed in the hands of a committee of honorably known gentlemen, who shall distribute them among the ticket-holders as they may deem equitable.
If the one hundred thousand tickets should not be sold prior to Dec. 1, 1867, then there will be withdrawn, under the direction of said committee, such number of said pictures as shall amount in value to the number of tickets remaining unsold.
This plan is adopted so that only the owners of season tickets can have any interest whatever in the distribution. The distribution will take place on or before the 1st day of December next.
When the distribution has been made, all receipts above the expenses will be placed in the hands of the committee, as trustees, for the purpose of establishing a fund for the erection and support of a

NATIONAL FREE ART GALLERY.

Free art galleries exist in all the large European cities; and such a gallery is felt to be a chief want in this great metropolis. This plan of initiating and aiding the work has the approval of a large number of wealthy and liberal-minded men of this City.
HARLOW ROYS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
The undersigned artists and others, feeling a deep interest in the proposed erection of a Free Art Gallery in the Central Park of this City, or some other central locality, and having been made acquainted with the design of Harlow Roys, Esq., would give his plan, as set forth in the above circular, our cordial approval. He is well known as a patron of art, and a gentleman of integrity, energy and good standing, and as having the business skill and force to aid essentially this important work.
(Signed)
F. B. CARPENTER, GEORGE INNESS,
T. S. NOBLE, and 20 other prominent artists.
Also,
GEO. A. LEAVITT (firm of Leavitt & Strebeigh),
A. D. BARKER (with Mason Bros.),
MOHEN & EBBS (Booksellers),
JOHN F. TROW (Publisher N. Y. City Directory,
N. C. MILLER (N. Y. Man. Merchants Union Ex.,
J. N. LAKE, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York City,
CHAUNCEY KILMER, Saratoga, N. Y.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN.

The dispatch steamer W. W. COIT, will make an excursion trip to Cape May, leaving Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Cape May SUNDAY at 6 P. M. Fare $2; round trip $3 50.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. Friday, 25, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at [illegible] P. M.

A—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Carle's Park, Westchester County. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and A. WIMANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; returning leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9½ A. M. for Whitestone, Sands' Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M., and Glen Cove at 4½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st., each way.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East-River, is now ready to receve charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 48th-st. and 3d-av.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8-5 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

EVERY PIANO-FORTE TEACHER says, that of the hundreds of books of instruction in piano-forte music published, RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD takes the lead, and seems destined to keep it. TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES OF RICHARDSON'S METHOD ARE SOLD EVERY YEAR,—a sale which no similar book has ever reached. It is adapted alike to the youngest and to the oldest; to the beginner, for first lessons, and to the amateur, for general practice. Sent post-paid. Price, $3.75. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

A LADY, A SUPERIOR VOCALIST AND teacher of piano and French, would give lessons in exchange for board; highest reference. Address for one week, A., Box No. 39 Station G, New-York.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about Aug. 10 at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

$75 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPERIOR and cheaper than any imported: wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,

PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT and Female Physician, No. 220 West 25th-st. All diseases of the womb and other irregularities successfully treated.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
THOROUGHLY CLEANED AND RENOVATED.
Engagement of the popular young American artists,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Their first appearance in New-York in three years.
First appearance in New-York in three years of
MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU.
On MONDAY, DURING THE WEEK, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
the new and charming comedy in three acts, by the author of "Ours," "Society," &c., entitled
CASTE.
"Where hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

Hon. George d'Alroy	Mr. W. J. Florence
Polly Eccles	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Esther Eccles	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Marquise de Saint Maur	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Eccles	Mr. W. Davidge
Capt. Hawtree	Mr. O. Marlowe
Sam Gerridge	Mr. E. Lamb

ACT I.—COURTSHIP.
ACT II.—MATRIMONY.
ACT III.—WIDOWHOOD.
Saturday, August 10, at 1½, FIRST FLORENCE and CASTE MATINEE.
Seats secured from 8 till 5, six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
SPLENDID AND UNMISTAKABLE TRIUMPH
Of the pretty and fascinating young Commedienne,
MISS LOTTA,
whose dashing and delightfully original performances have already become
THE "SENSATION" OF THE CITY,
and have enthroned her in the esteem of our best critics as
THE MOST
SPARKLING ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
THIS EVENING,
Buckstone's operatic drama,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

PAUL, (with songs,)	LOTTA

To conclude with the farce of
FAMILY JARS.

LIDDY	MISS LOTTA

WITH
SONGS, DANCE, AND BANJO SOLOS.
SEVERAL NOVELTIES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...............WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 3,
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT. GREAT CARLO FAMILY, ACROBATS, POSTURERS, DANCERS and SINGERS. GREAT PANTOMIME TOURNAMENT FESTIVAL, and the drama of LA SOLITAIRE.
Mr. STUART ROBSON is engaged for a few nights.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The dramatic company in the HONEYMOON and KISS IN THE DARK. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Trained Birds, Mice, &c.
MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children 15 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.............................Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
NO CONCERT THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, AUG. 4, at 7½,
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS,
Together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, in a varied and interesting programme.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S

PRIVATE SWIMMING-SCHOOL AND SEA-BATHS,
Foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River.
Entrance, 66th-st. and 1st-av.
BASINS for LADIES exclusively; gentlemen and children; no single baths.
Circulars at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

Six days, commencing WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1867. Seventeen races, including mile heats, two mile heats, three miles, four miles, two hurdle races, two miles over eight hurdles, &c. All the best horses in the country in attendance. Races promptly at 11½ o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living and become useful members of society, if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and Ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DISEASES of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

COLDS, INFLUENZA AND DISORDERS OF THE CHEST AND THROAT.

The Paté Pectoral and Sirop Pectoral de Nafé de Delangrenier, No. 26 rue Richelieu, Paris, are of incontestable efficacy against these disorders. Certified by the Presidents and members of the Academy of Medicine of France. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. One dollar per vial. Book of sixty pages gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; $2 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Celebration of the Marriage of George I., of Greece, and Princess Olga, of Russia—Meeting of Danes—Congratulatory Letter to the Royal Couple.

Last evening a distinguished party of American citizens of Danish birth, to whom were added several American gentlemen not Scandinavian, assembled at the Athenæum Club, at the invitation of F. S. Stallknecht, Esq., and partook of an elegant entertainment, in honor of the marriage of King George, of Greece, with a Russian princess.

It has already been announced that on yesterday King George I., of Greece, was to be married to the Princess Olga, the second daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The marriage was to take place at St. Petersburgh, and would be celebrated with magnificent displays. King George, it is well known, is the son of the King of Denmark, and the brother of the Princess of Wales. His young bride is but 16 years old, and she possesses all the graces and virtues of the pure and kindly royal family which reigns in Denmark. The presence at the entertainment of Prof. Adolph L. Koeppen, a distinguished Dane, and now and for the last four years the Private Secretary to the youthful King of Greece, gave an additional interest to the celebration of the occasion. Prof. Koeppen resided in this country for many years, and is well known as an accomplished gentleman and erudite scholar. He was for ten years Professor of History in the University of Athens, where he did much to stimulate and foster the cause of education in the classic land which he has made his home. Subsequently, Prof. Koeppen came to this country, having thoroughly mastered the grammar of our language, and being familiar with its literature. For ten years he held the post of Professor of Greek in the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., and was known as an interesting and learned lecturer. Returning to Greece, the country of his adoption and his love, he was in 1863 appointed Private Secretary to the young King, with whom, of course, he holds the most intimate relations, and whose mind he has essentially aided in cultivating. He describes George I. as an apt and intelligent student of history, as much interested in the progress of our American institutions, and as penetrated with the most liberal and enlightened views of politics. The Professor, who returns to Greece next week, has purchased for the King, at his order, for himself and his young bride, a fine collection of works by prominent American authors. Both King and Queen are good English scholars, and much interested in English literature.

The occasion of the marriage drew out all the hearty national feeling of the Danes present last evening, and it was all the more enthusiastic because of the sad fortunes which the ambition of greater Powers has caused to the country of their nativity. They drank with full honors the health of the Royal couple, the health and prosperity of the reigning House of Denmark, of the Imperial family of Russia, of the Kingdom of Greece; expressed full and hearty sympathy with the struggling Cretans, and loyally sung the praises of the United States, their present home.

Among the guests present, besides the host, F. S. Stallknecht, Esq., and Prof. Koeppen, were Gen. C. T. Christiansen, of the staff of Major-Gen. Canby; A. W. Brinderup, Reserve Lieutenant of the Danish Army; Hon. John R. Brady, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; John Hayes, Esq., of the Board of Education; Capt. Geo. Booth, late U. S. V.; Isaac Newton, late Engineer U. S. A.; Benjamin Knower, Esq., late U. S. V.; Robert D. Nesmith, M. D. Smith, E. Lane, Esq., J. Clausson, Esq., and others.

Before separating, a letter of congratulation to the King of Greece, written in Danish, was drafted and signed by all the gentlemen present. The following is a translation of the letter. It will be presented to the King by Prof. Koeppen:

New-York, Aug. 2, 1867.

To George the First, King of the Hellenes:

Your Majesty: The undersigned, citizens of the United States, of Danish birth, and American citizens, who have met to-night to celebrate your Majesty's wedding-day, take leave to send a respectful and heartfelt greeting from the New World, with a sincere wish for the constant happiness of your Majesty and your exalted bride, and the earnest hope that the beautiful land which your Majesty has been destined to govern, may prosper and advance to the mutual honor and blessing of ruler and people.

We desire also on this occasion to remember the other two countries which are represented on this day: Russia, the native land of Her Majesty, and the land where the United States have ever met the kindest judgment and the warmest sympathy; and Denmark, your Majesty's and the dearly beloved native land of those among us who are Danes, from which the beautiful example of happy, unblemished relations in the royal family, and faithful affection and harmony among the people, shines throughout the twilight of adversity, as a bright star over the earth, and promises that in Denmark it shall be "Atter Dag."*

---

*This means "Daylight once more," and was a favorite expression of the Danish King Valdemar Atterdag, during times of great national despondency.

The company separated at a late hour, after having spent a most delightful evening.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on the 1st instant; Norman White, Esq., in the chair.

The decease of Hon. Joseph H. Lumpkin, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, being announced, Rev. Dr. Chancellor Ferris read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized, viz.: in North Carolina, Texas, Nebraska and Kentucky, one each, and two in South Carolina.

Communications were received from Mr. A. M. Milne, the Society's agent in the Argentine Confederation, showing the progress of the work; two from Mr. Thomas S. Westrup, agent in Mexico, with encouraging accounts, especially as to the abatement of opposition to his work and increased facilities under the present regime; from Rev. C. H. Doering, Bremen, sending resolutions of the German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the Bible cause; from Dr. M. D. Kolopothakes, Athens, on the interference of the Cretan insurrection with Bible circulation, and the distribution of the Scriptures in day and Sabbath schools, composed of Cretan children; from Rev. Dr. Schneider, Marash, sending annual report of the mission to Central Turkey on the Bible work; from Hon. S. Wells Williams and Rev. Henry Blodget, Peking, in regard to Chinese versions, and especially the Mandarin Colloquial. From these letters it is clear that the action of the Board on that subject already taken will be acceptable to them.

Grants were made in books to the extent of 8,558 volumes, of various sizes and in several languages; and besides others to the amount of $1,017. They were granted to the American Tract Society; the American Missionary Association; to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, for Liberia; to the Board of Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church; to the United States frigate *Minnesota;* to the United States soldiers at Sackett's Harbor; with many grants to auxiliaries at the South. The books were in English, German, Dutch, Spanish and Arabic, including forty-four volumes in raised letters for the blind, which is believed to be the largest grant ever made for this purpose at one meeting. Besides these $200 were granted for purchase of Chinese Scriptures for circulation in Japan.

German Port Mission House.

The Eastern Methodist Episcopal German Conference have employed Rev. J. F. Seidell for the last three years as their missionary among German sailors and emigrants in this port. His labors at Castle Garden in forwarding the moral, social and pecuniary interests of his countrymen, and at the North River Bethel and such other places as he could obtain for religious services in the German language, at once prepared and prompted him to more systematic and organized efforts. Correspondence with missionaries and officials in German ports, with parties in our Western States desirous to attract German emigrants, and with increasing numbers in the West who had experienced or heard of the benefits of his helpful agency, had grown to an important amount, and had laid the foundation of a comprehensive system of operations. At a meeting of ministers and active laymen, held last Fall, the project of a German Mission-house agency and boarding-house, was broached, discussed and adopted. By the zealous activity and liberality of Mr. J. H. Ockershausen, the well-known sugar refiner, a valuable property in the Fourth Ward was promptly purchased and prepared for use, the "German Mission House Association" was organized, and in April last a charter was obtained from the Legislature.

The Mission House property is on the northwest corner of Pearl and Madison streets, embracing two houses on Pearl, and extending on Madison and Roosevelt streets, on which it includes two more houses. In all there are seven houses, of which the three on Madison and the two on Pearl are exceedingly substantial and valuable buildings of the old school. The lots, altogether, measure about 200 by 50 feet. Bought for $65,000, in an improving neighborhood, with its own improved prospects and the influence of the philanthropic works rising thereabouts, of which it is one, the property is believed to be already cheap at $100,000. The Howard Mission stands, or is to stand, its almost immediate neighbor toward the northeast.

The two houses at present occupied contain a boarding and lodging establishment, intelligence and agency office, reading-room and a neat chapel. The latter is crowded on Sundays, holding about 150 persons, and a larger hall is much needed. Emigrants of both sexes, and sailors, can make their stay in town at this place, paying a fair price, which almost all Germans are able to do, for good, cleanly and wholesome accommodations, and secure from imposition and swindling. Advice, protection, aid in obtaining employment, and information of any kind are given freely, and the temptations, low influences and perils of the common boarding-house and lager beer shop are all dispensed with. Liquors, beer, tobacco and segars are excluded from the establishment by the by-laws. Bibles, testaments, and other good books are here for reading, sale or gratuitous bestowal, as cases may require. The library and reading room are in but an incipient stage, and books and newspapers in the German language are a desideratum. A bookstore and even a printing press, are also contemplated in the by-laws.

The large correspondence, foreign and western, already referred to, is the means of bringing directly to this agency, as well as of directing most beneficially afterward, a growing stream of emigrants from the old world. Those who wish to employ German labor, male or female, in city or country, we should think might be assisted through this establishment, while adding to its usefulness. The Institution being as yet in its infancy, the distinct departments of board and shelter, of employment and of information and news, are not fully organized under their respective superintendents, as designed, but are for the present under the charge of the Missionary, Mr. Siedel. The undertaking is wise, timely and of great importance to the material and moral interests of the German immigration. Benevolent people interested in the welfare of this valuable class of coming citizens, cannot do a better thing than to help forward to full development the excellent plans of the good men who have engaged in this undertaking. The management is vested in fifteen Trustees, twelve of whom are laymen appointed by the Managers of the M. E. Missionary Society, and three are ministers appointed by the Eastern German Conference. Mr. W. Ockershausen is the President, and Mr. James Wiessing, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

A Midnight Sensation in Printing House-square.

At midnight last night the ordinarily quiet if busy neighborhood of Printing House-square was disturbed by the report of a pistol, fired in or near the City Hall Park, and within arms-reach almost of the Police Station. The Police, called immediately to the spot by the report, followed the shooter into the day and night restaurant, a few doors north of French's Hotel, of which it appears he is the proprietor. He stated that two young fellows came into his place and ate their supper—forty cents' worth each—and that after leaving their seats they rushed out of the place without paying him, and that on the impulse of the moment, having the pistol behind him, he leaped the counter and followed them, discharging the pistol in their direction. He states that the pistol was not charged. He was arrested by the officer and brought before the Sergeant in charge in the Park Station-house. He gave his name as Robert J. Smyth, and seemed very much put out when the Sergeant told him he would have to lock him up. He earnestly repeated that there was no ball in the pistol, notwithstanding that the empty cartridge was found at the breech. In custody of an officer he was permitted to go and close up his place of business.

If either of the runaways were hurt he carried his wounds to a distance as no news of blood-letting came back from them. Late as the hour was the little affair created quite a sensation among the crowd who gathered around the place, made up of loiterers on the way home, coffee-drinkers from the cellar saloons, the loungers around the newspaper offices, and the car-drivers and conductors who for the moment deserted their few and equally inquisitive passengers to learn the story.

The Pound of Dog-Flesh.

More dogs have been slaughtered at the Pound this year already than during the entire season last year. Marshal Tappan, of the Mayor's office, whose duty it is to pay for slaughtered dogs *per capitem*, the price which he deems it best to set upon their heads, informs us that thus far the present season, (commencing June 7,) 5,851 dogs have been carried to the Pound, and $3,204 90 have been paid for them. Last year, up to Sept. 1, when the offer of a reward for dogs delivered to be done to death ceased, only 4,819 water-fearing quadrupeds were taken to the drowning-place, and the City paid therefor, $3,070 71. So vigorously have those engaged carried on the war against the dogs this year, that it was deemed advisable to reduce the price offered for canine scalps, and accordingly, "from and after" Thursday last, only 25 cents is paid for them, instead of 50 cents as heretofore. But the cry is still they come. Bills for over 200 dogs captured were duly honored at the Mayor's office yesterday. There are five men who monopolize most of the dog-killing business. These dog-brokers give a commission to small boys for capturing wanderers, and present their bills at the Mayor's office by wholesale. It is estimated that about 6,000 dogs will be paid for by the City this year, and the profits of those dog-brokers will be perhaps $500 each. It is dearly earned.

Music in the Central Park.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the mall to-day, commencing at 4 P.M. The following is the programme:

Salutatory—Park March.

1. Overture—"Allessandro Stradella"	Flotow
2. Song—Oft in the Stilly Night.	
3. Wildauer March	Jeschko
Part II.	
4.—March Carnival	Costa
5. Overture—Zampa	Herold
6. Waltz—Die Eisten Ounen	Strauss
7. Grand Selection from La Sonnambula	Bellini
Part III.	
8. Tritsch Tratsch Polka	Strauss
9. St. Pats Quadrille	Laurient
10. Scena Et Aria from Don Sebastian	Donizetti
11. Galop Wildfang	Faust

Finale—Home Thoughts.

Summer Cruise of the Yachts.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Glencove, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

The yachts now at anchor off Glencove belonging to the New-York Yacht Club are:

Schooners—Alice, Calypso, Dauntless, Fleetwing, Fleur de Lys, Magic, Palmer, Phantom, Rambler, Restless, Sappho, Widgeon.

Sloops—Eva, Nautilus.

Steam yachts—Octavia, Alice Rosa, owned by M. Kennard.

There are also six or seven small yachts not in the Club.

As the *Sappho* has just entered the Club, the public will no doubt desire some description. Her length of keel is 114 feet; water-line, 123 feet 6 inches; length on deck, 125 feet; beam, 20 feet 8 inches; draft, 9 and 10 feet; tonnage, 310 tons. M. Lawrence, with a body and heart large in proportion, is owner and Captain.

Capt. Kennard, of the royal yacht *Octavia*, assisted by his son, Louis Kennard, Captain of the *Alice Rosa*, at the villa of the former, gave a splendid entertainment to the owners of the respective yachts and their friends, which was characterized by the usual English hospitality.

The rain interfered with the fireworks, but did not prevent youth and beauty at the hotel from enjoying the dance until the small hours.

It is decided to remain here to-day, at least until evening, when the fleet will probably proceed to Huntington harbor for to-night.

The old mill, known as the Dosoris Mill, was burned last night, and it is feared the small boats *Frolic* and *Dashaway*, belonging to the Dosoris and West Neck Navy, are injured as they were anchored close by. But for the rain the splendid billiard-room of John S. Dickerson, Esq., owner and resident of Dosoris Island, would have no doubt been destroyed.

MONTGOMERY.

The Howard Mission Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While absent from the City taking recreation, a copy of your paper reaches me, in which, under the head of "Howard Mission," I find myself to my utter astonishment represented as "dying of consumption."

Claiming the right to speak for myself I would simply state, what I know will be received with great thankfulness by my fellow-laborers, that my health, which has never been such as to justify such a statement, is rapidly recovering.

As for offering myself upon the altar, which is the sentiment, though not the exact words, of the tribute paid to me, I will only say I consider such trumpeting at variance with the whole spirit of Christianity. I have simply done what I could, and, alas for me, not always *that* for my Master. If good has been accomplished give praise to Him who hath wrought it all.

I make these corrections not in any spirit of unkindness toward the unknown friend who wrote the article, for in the whole paragraph I find the kindest spirit manifested toward myself, but simply to remove an erroneous impression, and thus relieve the anxieties of friends. And I would in conclusion make what appears to me a most reasonable request, that my friends from this time forward never write my obituary until the legitimate time shall come for such an article to appear.

M. A. K.

Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 31.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

THE CARLISLE-STREET ARSON CASE.

The adjourned examination in the case of Frederick Seyberg and Charles Gosen, accused of having set fire to the emigrant boarding-house No. 2 Carlisle-street, on Thursday morning, was commenced yesterday afternoon. The following is a synopsis of the evidence elicited:

Roundsman *W. J. McKelvey*, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that he was on duty in Greenwich-street on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 1, when the alarm of fire was given; he found the premises No. 2 Carlisle-street to be on fire, and went into the house; he found a fire burning on the second floor, rear room, and on coming down stairs found another fire burning in the front basement; he suspected at once that the house had been purposely set on fire, knowing that only three or four weeks before another fire had occurred in the same house; he afterward found Frederick Seyberg in the bar-room on the first floor, and told him that he must go to the station-house; Seyberg said something in German to his son, which witness did not understand, and then went to the Station-house with the officer; on the way to the Station-house witness heard that the man Gosen was in some way concerned with Seyberg, so, after leaving the latter at the station-house in Liberty-street, he returned to the scene of the fire and arrested Charles Gosen; witness asked Gosen if he had anything to do with the place, and he replied in the affirmative, saying that he kept the carpenter shop in the basement; afterward the roundsman went through the house and found the straw beds scattered about on the floors instead of on the bedsteads, with only one exception on the top floor, where two women had been sleeping; after the fire was all out the witness found that a fire had been started in the front basement, and discovered a portion of a trunk that had been burned; there was also a strong smell of kerosene oil or benzine and a large quantity of wood shavings; the kerosene oil odor appeared strongest among the shavings; on the second-story, back room, occupied by Charles Gosen, the Roundsman found the greatest amount of damage by burning, the furniture being nearly all destroyed; the flames had not ascended the stairs, and the fires in the front basement and the one in the rear of the second floor were two distinct and separate fires; on searching Gosen found a policy of insurance in the Exchange Insurance Company for $700 in the name of Charles Gosen, the same being $600 in furniture and $100 on stock and tools as a carpenter; Seyberg, on being asked if he was insured, stated that he was insured for $2,800, but could not remember the name of the company, and also said that he kept the policy in a trunk in the barroom; when a search was made for this policy, it was found in the possession of Seyberg's son, who had it in his pocket with some other papers; the boy had also a coat folded up, containing two razors, a Colt's revolver, a pair of eye-glasses and some more papers; the boy said his father had given him these things to take care of when the fire had broken out, and the prisoner did not deny his son's statement.

John Jorn, of No. 8 Carlisle-street, was next examined, and testified that he keeps an emigrant boarding-house and knows the prisoners; he also volunteered the statement that both men bore bad reputations, but he was properly rebuked by the Court; Seyberg moved several large trunks last week, and sent away nearly all of his family; witness had been through Seyberg's house and considered his household property to be worth $500, and no more; there were no feather beds in the house.

The next witness called was *August Derbeck*, who resided at No. 2 Carlisle-street before the fire. He and his sister slept in separate beds in a room just in front of the room occupied by Gosen; witness was awakened by the smoke, and heard Gosen call out "fire," and he escaped from the house, only partially dressed, with his trunk; Seyberg sent three large boxes away on Monday last, which were very heavy.

The examination was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

DISHONEST SALESMAN.

John P. Mead, of No. 364 Broadway, a member of the firm of Griffin & Co., appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and entered a complaint against Alexander D. Axford for larceny by trick and device. The affidavit made by the complainant stated that the accused had been employed by the firm as a salesman, and as such sold two pieces of Italian cloth, of the value of $32, to R. Stouenburgh, of Newark, N. J. One of these pieces being worth 53 cents per yard and the other 93 cents, and it is alleged that the prisoner, who was arrested by Detective Woodridge, of the Sixth Precinct, sold the goods at a lower rate than their actual value. The goods were duly shipped to Stoutenburgh, and Mr. Mead became suspicious of the manner in which the sale had been effected, so he went to Newark and found the marks removed from said goods, and on measuring the pieces found that they contained a larger number of yards than had been reported by the salesman. Allen S. Howe, an employe of the firm, testified that, on the 30th of July, he saw the accused remove the wrappers from goods which had been sold to R. Stoutenburgh by said Axford, who placed new wrappers thereon with different marks; that the said goods were sent to Newark. The magistrate committed Axford for examination in default of bail. He is a native of New-Jersey, 26 years of age, and resides in Bloomfield. He denied the charge preferred.

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL BURGLARY CASE.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of James Henry Livingston, one of the clerks formerly employed at the Metropolitan Hotel, who is accused of having on the 29th ult. secreted himself beneath the bed occupied by Mr. Julius H. Sachse, a resident of Philadelphia, who was then stopping at the hotel. The allegation was also made that the prisoner had drawn a revolver and threatened to shoot Mr. Sachse if he dared give an alarm. The complainant was cross-examined at length yesterday, when he testified that when he saw Livingston in his room it did not occur to him that Livingston was the ticket clerk, although he had seen him on several occasions; witness did not think it was him until he saw Livingston the next morning, and he could not swear that the accused is the man whom he saw in his room on the morning of the 30th ult., attempting to commit a burglary. Henry M. Adams, of No. 79 West Eleventh-street, also testified that he is a ticket agent, and does business at the Metropolitan Hotel; Livingston has been in his employ for the last eighteen months, and he saw him leave off business on the night of the 29th ult., and also saw him at business about 8 o'clock the following morning. August Davis, of No. 176 West Thirteenth-street, was examined, and testified that on the night of the 29th ult. Livingston was at his house until 10:45 P. M., and then started down Eighth-avenue. Miss Elizabeth Tully, of No. 46 Clarkson-street, also testified that she resides with the prisoner's brother-in-law, and that on the night in question Livingston returned home at 11 o'clock, and she gave him some supper, having also joked and teased him about a young lady acquaintance of the accused; Livingston went to bed, and she saw him again at 6 o'clock the following morning coming down stairs. L. J. Livingston, of No. 46 Clarkson-street, testified that he did not see his brother on Monday night, but saw him on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M., when he started for the hotel. John King, night watchman at the Metropolitan Hotel, testified that the prisoner was on duty at the hotel on Monday night, and left at 8 o'clock; witness did not see him after he left that evening until 6:30 o'clock the following morning. The magistrate took the papers in the case, and reserved his decision until to-day. In the meantime, Mr. Livingston is at liberty on bail, given by his employers, in the sum of $2,000.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Edgar Williams the reported proprietor of a low drinking saloon in the basement of the premises corner Cortlandt and Washington streets, which is described by the Police as a resort for abandoned females and disreputable male persons, was arrested on Thursday evening by Officer Reid of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on complaint of Cornelius Reed, who appeared before the magistrate yesterday morning and made oath that the place kept by the prisoner is a nuisance in the neighborhood, and the resort of disreputable persons of both sexes. On this statement of facts the Magistrate committed the accused for trial in default of bail. It appears that a quarrel arose among the female denizens of the place, when one of the girls was so severely cut in the head by a blow from a lager beer glass, that she was taken to the New-York Hospital for treatment. The other three women were also arrested and sent to Blackwell's Island for six months each.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

THE PRODUCT OF A BAD LOCALITY.

The corner of Seventh-avenue and West Nineteenth-street is famous in Police circles as a resort for thieves, vagrants and desperadoes of every kind and degree. On yesterday, Officer McKenzie, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found in this neighborhood an old acquaintance named James Kiernan, *alias* "Dandy Jim," in a state of intoxication, and arrested him. On the way to the Court the prisoner was violently abusive of the officer, whereupon the officer dropped the charge of intoxication and made oath that Kiernan was a common vagrant and thief. This oath being corroborated by that of another officer, Kiernan was sent to the work-house for a term of sixty days.

A MATTER OF MILK.

Francis A. Woett, a young German of exceeding volubility in the assertion of his innocence, was arraigned on the oath of Henry Miller, No. 116 Greene-street, who alleges that his wife gave Woett the sum of $14 to pay a bill for milk, and instead of doing which he appropriated the money to his own use. Woett was sent to the Court of Special Sessions for trial.

POLICY AGAIN.

The war upon the lottery and policy dealers in the Fifteenth Precinct still continues. Yesterday James A. Miller, No. 4 Amity-street, for the second time within a few days, went through the formality of giving bond in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions the offence of selling a "policy" ticket.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Hell Gate Pilot Controversy.—Another tow-boat captain has been arrested for alleged violation of the law requiring all vessels of a certain tonnage passing Hell Gate to employ a Hell Gate pilot. Capt. Chas. Smith, of the propellor *Reade*, the gentleman referred to, was detained at Flushing, L. I., all night, and was yesterday morning released on bail. The Mercantile Towing Association, organized for the purpose of testing the validity of the obnoxious law, will bring a test case before the United States Courts at the next term in October. The Sperry case, in which a decision adverse to the interests of the tow-boat men was rendered in a State Court some time ago, will be taken to the Court of Appeals in the Fall. The tow-boat captains are confident that the law will be declared unconstitutional. If it is not, they will make a strong effort to secure its repeal next Winter.

Casualties.—August Beinstadt, 5 years of age, and residing at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, was severely injured on the head on Thursday evening by being run over by car No. 16 of the Belt line. The driver, Bernard McEntee, was arrested, but subsequently released, the occurrence appeared to be purely accidental....Bernard Dunn, carman, residing at No. 60½ Downing-street, fell from his truck yesterday at the corner of Hudson and Charles streets, and fractured one of his arms. He was taken home....Yesterday afternoon Louis Stehn, of No. 218 Second-street, was seriously injured by being struck in the breast with a piece of iron, as he was at work, in Jackson's foundry, No. 315 East Eighteenth-street.

The Fire on the Steamer Drew.—We are assured upon the best authority that the stories about the fire in the wood-work of the *Drew*, in the boiler-room, are greatly exaggerated. The full extent of the fire was this: Some sparks accidentally fell upon a small heap of kindling-wood, and the wood took fire. A bucket of water was enough to put out the fire, and there was no danger or real occasion for excitement. It should also be stated that the *Drew* is not racing nor purposing to do so. Whatever may have been done in that line has been the work of day boats; and even here, we are assured, there have been many stories of a character to startle travelers that have no foundation in fact.

Charge of False Imprisonment.—Mr. David Sherwood, a milk man residing in Irving-place, has instituted an action for false imprisonment against Mr. McGregor, the Superintendent at the public buildings. On the 26th of last month as Mr. Sherwood was driving past some building where a block of wagons had taken place, he was told to go round by Mr. McGregor, failing to do this the Superintendent arrested him and brought him to Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was locked up. He was subsequently discharged by Justice Dodge, and now institutes this action to recover $10,000 as compensation for his temporary loss of liberty.

Alleged Homicide.—The Twentieth Precinct Police arrested Michael Kiernan, a liquor-dealer in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, on a charge of having clubbed Patrick Devlin several days ago to such an extent that the man died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. The accused is held to await the result of an inquest to-day before Coroner Wildey at the Hospital. The prisoner denies the charge, and asserts that the deceased fell on the sidewalk, though he did not seem to be much hurt at the time.

Probable Murder.—An inquest will be held to-day, by Coroner Wildey, over the body of an unknown man about forty years of age, respectably dressed, which had been found floating in the North River at the foot of Twentieth-street. Deceased had his throat cut, and the supposition is that he was murdered by thieves to conceal their identity. In one of his pockets was found a handkerchief marked "H. H.," and a plain gold ring, marked on the inside, "F. W., 1863," was found on one of his fingers. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this terrible crime as yet.

Explosion of Detonating Powder.—About 4:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon an explosion occurred in a small frame edifice, near the foot of West Seventy-first-street, known as the "Wash-house," but now occupied by a manufacturer of Maynard's primers. One of the work girls named Margaret McElroy, was severely burned about the head and face. She was taken to her home corner of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue. The premises were but slightly damaged. The origin of the explosion could not be ascertained.

Fire in Mission-Place.—At 12:40 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was given, caused by the appearance of flames in the corner grocery of Frederick W. Weber, at No. 1 Mission-place, near the Five Points. The firemen were on hand in a few minutes, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any serious damage had been occasioned. The flames originated in one of the windows, and were caused by the explosion of a dry gas metre. Damage to building and stock about $100; no insurance.

The Condition of the Streets.—The filthy condition of some of the streets up town attracts but little attention, because the cool atmosphere and almost daily rains of the present season have prevented the rank appeal to the senses which they would long ago have made under a broiling sun. A few days of hot August weather will open the eyes of everybody to the dereliction of the authorities; and the latter, if they are wise, will lose no time in applying the proper remedies.

At the Morgue.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from foot of Twentieth-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, age about 40 years, five feet seven inches high, brown hair and whiskers. Had on black coat, black vest, gray pants (with outside seam on leg,) white shirt, white under-shirt, and Congress gaiters. The body is too much decomposed to be placed for identification.

Boy Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, at No. 451 Greenwich-street, over the body of Thomas Cahill, aged 7 years, who met his death by falling overboard while at play on pier No. 39 North River, yesterday morning, when he was drowned before aid could reach him. The body was soon recovered. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

Time Tables for August.—Benedict's Railroad and Steamboat Time Tables for August are just out in their usual neat and acceptable pamphlet form. In addition to the customary pages of interesting odds and ends of reading matter, the August number contains appetizing morsels of information about places worth seeing in the Summer time under the head of "Watering Places."

Attempt at Suicide.—Edward Beyss, an insane German, residing at No. 243 Third-street, quarreled with his wife on Thursday evening, and then attempted suicide by opening a vein in his arm with a razor. After the wound had been dressed by a surgeon, Beyss was consigned to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as a lunatic.

Fire Department.—The Board have fined Edward Pennoyer, fireman of Engine Company No. 8, five days' pay for neglect of duty, and ordered Robert V. Mackey, District Engineer, to be reprimanded for violation of section 7 of the rules and regulations.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Case of Aaron Meyer.—Aaron Meyer, the young man who was arrested in San Francisco by Detective Joseph Strauss, and brought to this city on a charge of grand larceny, had a final hearing before Justice Dailey yesterday, which resulted in his committal to await the action of the Grand Jury. The examination of this case revealed many curious phases. The warrant on which Meyer was arrested, charged him with defrauding one Raphael Brown of the sum of $1,300. He was also charged with inducing a young girl named Tecla Miller to elope with him, while he had a wife and family in France; but these latter charges have not been urged against him in this examination. Indeed, while the complainant, Brown, alleges that the $1,300 were fraudulently obtained from him on the 20th day of April, there was but one witness introduced to prove the charge. On the contrary, the defendant introduced evidence which went to show that the accused did not even see Brown on that day. And yesterday the counsel for the prosecution, John M. Flynn, introduced, or undertook to introduce, evidence that a compact had been entered into between the complainant and prisoner's counsel for the purpose of compounding a felony, and thus releasing the prisoner. This proposed evidence the Justice refused to admit, on the ground that Brown, the complainant, would criminate himself in the matter. His Honor finally committed Meyer to the County Jail in default of $3,500 bonds, to answer to the Grand Jury. On his voluntary examination, the accused said his name was Aaron Meyer, 28 years of age, a native of France, by occupation a merchant, his residence the County Jail, and in answer to the charge against him his answer was: "I never received a cent from Brown, and did not see him on the morning of the 20th of April." When committed, he wept.

The Whisky Business.—The distillery of Michael Baxter & Co., in Gold-street, near Concord-street, was seized on Monday last, on the charge of violating the Internal Revenue Law. A large amount of mash was found on the premises, and the United States authorities employed two men to draw it off. Two watchmen were placed in charge of the establishment. On Thursday night, as alleged, the owner and several others came to the distillery with carts and took some of the whisky away. The Police of the Forty-first Precinct were informed, and on visiting the place found one of the watchmen lying on the lower floor and the other on the upper floor, both with handkerchiefs covering their faces, and apparently asleep. On being aroused and questioned they pleaded ignorance as to the transfer of the whisky. The officers recovered some of the spirits and arrested the following parties on the charge of taking it away: Michael Baxter, Thos. McCormick, Henry Rowse, Peter Assa and John Rice. The accused were given in charge of the United States authorities for disposal.

Boarding-house Theft.—Officer Kirby, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, yesterday arrested Thos. Worley, an upholsterer, 43 years of age, on the charge of stealing $125 from a closet in the boarding-house of August F. Switzer, No. 269 Washington-street. The money had been placed in the safe keeping of the landlord by some other boarders, who are now absent in the country. The accused was seen coming out of the room by one of the servants, and the money being missed soon thereafter, the accused was taken into custody. The money was recovered. Accused plead guilty and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Stolen Property Abandoned.—The premises of Henry Cook, in Flatbush, were feloniously entered on Thursday, during the absence of the family, and robbed of four chairs, a clock and a quantity of clothing. The burglars also stole a horse and wagon, with which they carried the goods away. Subsequently they stole another horse and vehicle, and drove off, leaving Mr. Cook's establishment, with contents, standing at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, where it was found about 5 o'clock yesterday morning by Officer McNamara, of the Forty-eighth Police Precinct, and returned to the owner. The thieves escaped.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.—A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, Gen. P. S. Crooke in the chair. The Committee on Accounts presented a bill of Sheriff Campbell for $16,137, for prisoners' fare, &c. The County Treasurer was directed to pay $12,000 on account. The Penitentiary Committee presented a report for the month of June, from which it appears that 67 prisoners were admitted and 73 discharged. There are now in the institution 192 prisoners. The report was accepted and placed on file, shortly after which the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

Alleged Fenian Assault.—A shoemaker, named Hugh Newman, was yesterday convicted before Justice Dailey, of felonious assault, and committed to answer to the Grand Jury. It appeared in evidence that the accused stabbed and wounded a fellow-shoemaker, named Andrew Tilley, who resides at No. 47 South First-street, E. D. The alleged assault occurred during a row at a shoemaker-shop in North First-street on Thursday evening.

Obituary.—An old and highly esteemed resident of the Eastern District, Capt. Thomas Decamp Betts, died on Thursday last, aged 55. He was identified with the military, manufacturing and fire departments, and enjoyed the respect of the citizens generally.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Proposed Park for Newark.—A meeting of the Commissioners for the selection of a site for a public park at Newark was held on Thursday evening. The Executive Committee made a verbal report, that they had been occupied since the last meeting in visiting sites in the vicinity of Newark, but had not deemed it advisable to make a specific recommendation without further observation and consultation. The Committee decided to visit the location of the new public park at Brooklyn on Thursday morning next.

New-Jersey State Agricultural Society.—The New-Jersey State Agricultural Society are making arrangements for their exhibition this Fall upon their grounds at Waverly. The Committee advertise for proposals for the inclosure of the ground with a tight board fence, and for the grading and making of a track. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the New-Jersey Express Company.

A Cowhiding Affair.—A young gentleman of Newark received a severe cowhiding at the hands of an irate husband two evenings since, for having sent an anonymous note asking an interview of the wife of the castigator, at a rendezvous on Clinton-avenue. The young man begged hard, and was finally let off after promising not to repeat the attempt.

Fatal Accident to a Railroad Conductor.—On Thursday evening George Martin, a freight conductor on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was instantly killed at Phillipsburgh, while engaged in drilling coal cars. It is stated that he accidentally fell through the bridge. Deceased leaves a wife and three children.

Brevities.—A wedding was to have taken place at one of the Newark churches one day this week, but at the appointed time the company who gathered found the church closed, and an announcement was made that the wedding was postponed. The parents of the young lady had succeeded, it is stated, in breaking off the match....Saturday, Aug. 10, will be "Salt-water Day" at South Amboy.... The frequent burglaries committed of late in various parts of Somerset County, lead to the belief that there is a well-organized gang of burglars in that vicinity....In Cumberland County a few days since a mad dog bit a fine horse, when the latter was attacked with hydrophobia and had to be killed.... There were 422 arrests by the Police of Newark during July....Mayor Peddie, of Newark, was serenaded on Thursday night by the Excelsior Quartet Club.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

By Judge Daniels.

James S. Libby *vs.* Enoch H. Rosekrans et al.; the defendants must have judgment upon the demurrer with leave to the plaintiff to amend in twenty days on payment of costs; see opinion. Jones P. Levy *vs.* Mitchell Hart et al.; the defendants are entitled to a judgment dismissing the complaints in the action with costs; see opinion. Henry Killam, executor, &c., *vs.* Julia G. Allen et al.; see opinion. Elizabeth White et al. *vs.* Kaufman Hirsh; judgment for the plaintiffs on the demurrer with leave to the defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of the costs of the demurrer; see opinion. Lucius Chittenden *vs.* Sterne Chittenden et al.; judgment for the plaintiff with costs against defendant Sterne Chittenden; see opinion.

THE LOCKOUT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Compromise Between the Ironmasters and Ironworkers—What Has Been Lost by the Strike—Effect on the Business of Pittsburgh.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Commercial, Aug. 1.

The great lockout, as it is now generally termed, which has since the 12th of January last closed, or nearly closed, our rolling mills, is now regarded by all parties concerned as at an end. The ironworkers generally appear to be satisfied with the compromise, and express their intention of observing it.

The suspension of labor has been one of the most extensive that has ever occurred in this locality, and the effects have been felt by all classes of society. It was rumored in December, 1866, that on the 15th of the following January the various iron mills in the city and vicinity would suspend business on account of a difficulty about wages. The proprietors of the rolling mills had notified their puddlers that the wages they were then paying would have to be reduced, as they could no longer give $9 per ton. The workingmen refused to submit to any reduction, and a strike, or lockout, as it is now called, was the result. On Monday, Dec. 10, the rolling mill of Jones & Laughlin, Brownstown, which had been paying $9 per ton for a week, stopped. On Saturday, Jan. 12, the Duquesne Iron Works and the rolling mill of Zug & Co., in the Fifth Ward, stopped. Nearly all the mills in this vicinity also stopped at this time. The only mills that continued in operation were the following: Lyon, Shorb & Co., Monongahela Borough; Hutchinson, Glass & Co., Soho Run; Gregg's mills, Four Mile Run; and the mills of Hussey, Wells & Co., Fifth Ward. These mills continued to run all Winter. On Monday, April 1, several of the mills commenced running a few furnaces, paying $9 per ton. Affairs remained in this state, with no immediate prospect of a settlement, until a card appeared, April 24, from Messrs. Zug & Co, of the Sable Works, stating that they would hand over their mill one year to any responsible party, on the condition that the mill should be run to the extent of its capacity, and the party should pay over to them, as their share of the profits, the average difference between the prices then demanded in Pittsburgh and those then paid per ton in Eastern Pennsylvania, New-York, New-England and New-Jersey. This proposition was not accepted. At this time several of the mills were running partially, and there were not so many men out of employment as during the Winter. The mill of Jones & Laughlin started April 30, and has been running ever since. Zug & Co. also started the first of May. The Duquesne Iron Works also commenced running. These establishments, however, still claimed that they could not afford to pay the prices asked, and did not run the full number of furnaces.

On Saturday morning, June 22, a train of cars direct from New-York arrived at the Union Depot, containing over two hundred iron workers from Germany. These were put at work in some of the mills, and considerable excitement was the result.

In the early part of last week a committee from the Iron Masters' Association, and a committee from the Iron Workers' Association, met and agreed upon a compromise, which was submitted to the last mentioned body on Saturday evening last, and ratified by them. This compromise allows the boilers nine dollars per ton until the 17th of the present month. After that they submit to a reduction of one dollar per ton, with an agreement that a further reduction shall take place in case the price of iron decreases. This arrangement seems to be accepted by all parties as final, and in a few weeks the mills will undoubtedly be running to their full capacity.

The number of men out of employment March 1 was estimated to be as follows: Puddlers, 700; helpers, nail laborers and others dependent on the work of the puddlers for support, 3,000; miners on the south side of the Monongahela, on the Youghiogheny and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,000; iron molders, 360; laborers dependent on their work for employment, 1,000; glass-blowers, 300; laborers dependent on them for work, 700. This makes the total number of men out of employment at that time 7,000. An average of $3 per day for these men would be a low estimate at the prices paid at the time of the strike; at this rate, from Jan. 1 to March 31, the wages paid would have been about $1,302,000. At this time some of the mills starting furnished part of the men with work. Allowing 5,000 to have been out of employment since that time, and to remain so until the new arrangement goes into effect, and their wages at the same rate would amount to $1,680,000. The total amount of money, had the mills not stood idle, that would have been paid out, therefore, is $2,982,000. This estimate, perhaps, will not cover half the loss which our city has sustained by the lockout.

The Fund for Destitute Southern Widows and Orphans—Letter From Davis.

Jefferson Davis has written the following letter in behalf of the movement in the South to raise a fund for the destitute widows and orphans of rebel soldiers:

Montreal, C. E., July 19, 1867.

To Capt. J. G. Ryan:

My Dear Sir: The cause in which you are engaged is one most near to my heart, and it will, I trust, be advanced by your efforts. The field you have chosen for your voluntary labors encourages hope of much success. A free, brave, Christian people may not be slow to hear and to respond to the call you make. The organization of the Association at New-Orleans gives full assurance that funds placed in the hands of their Board of Directors will be properly and judiciously applied.

Thanking you for the zeal manifested, and wishing you prosperity and happiness, I am

Very respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Commencement of the University of Vermont.

The sixty-third Commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College occurs next week, the principal exercises being as follows: Sunday, Aug. 4, Baccalaureate discourse by President Angell. Tuesday, address before the Society for Religious Inquiry by Rev. M. R. Vincent, of Troy, and oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by Rev. D. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University. Wednesday, oration before the Alumni by Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, and poem by Wm. E. Marks, of Chicago, at the close of which will occur the Reunion and Dinner. On Thursday the Commencement exercises will take place. In compliance with the wishes of the Alumni, the exercises of Commencement Week have been so arranged that the whole of Wednesday until evening will each year thereafter be at their disposal.

Four-Oared Boat Race for the Championship of the World.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 2.

The challenge of the Ward brothers to the champion St. John crew, four oars, to row a race at Springfield, Mass., for the championship of the world, is generally known. A meeting of representatives of these crews was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Boston Water Power Company, to make arrangements for the race, the St. John men having accepted the challenge. James Lee, Joshua Ward, and Henry B. Munn, appeared for the Ward crew, and John Morris, for the St. John men. Articles were drawn up and signed, according to which the conditions of the race are substantially as follows: The time is Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the place is the Connecticut River, at Springfield; distance, 6 miles; the water to be smooth, and the weather good; the stake is $1,000, each side, in greenbacks. Capt. John T. Gardner was chosen as referee, and Mr. William Blaikie stakeholder. Each side deposited $250 in the hands of the latter gentleman as forfeit money. A determined though amicable spirit prevailed at the meeting, and there is every indication that the race will be conducted fairly and satisfactorily to all parties. The precise location of the course has not been decided upon. The three-mile course at Springfield used at present begins at the railroad bridge and extends down the river. It is straight for about a mile and a quarter, when it curves to the stake. A straight course for four or five miles down the river may be obtained from this stake, and it is quite probable that it will be taken for the race. The number of judges has not been decided upon. It is to be hoped that when it is, provision will be made for watching the entire course. The crews have not been indicated explicitly, the articles of the race providing that any one crew from New-York shall compete with any other from St. John. Of course each side will send its best men, and it is reasonably certain that the Ward brothers, Hank, (stroke,) Charley, Gilbert and Joshua, (bow,) will represent New-York, and the St. John crew winning in Paris the other side. The remainder of the stake money—$750—will be deposited on the 3d of September.

Disappearance of Jupiter's Satellites on Aug. 21, 1867.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

On Aug. 21, at 5 o'clock P. M., all of Jupiter's satellites will be hiden from sight for one hour and forty-five minutes. This rare and interesting phenomenon but seldom occurs, and has hitherto only been observed twice. In this instance, unfortunately for us, the planet will be below the horizon, and the phenomenon will not be visible in the United State. It will, however, be well seen in Europe and Asia.

On Sept. 4, three of the satellites will be invisible from 9 h. 50 m. to 10 h. 55 m. Dudley Observatory Mean Time. As Jupiter will then be near the meridian this phenomenon can be easily observed in the United States.

The following are the times of disappearance:

At 8h. 35m. the first satellite will enter on Jupiter's face.

At 8h. 51m. the second satellite will pass behind the planet.

At 9h. 50m. the third satellite will enter on Jupiter's face.

The three satellites will then remain invisible for one hour and forty-five minutes.

Dudley Observatory, Aug. 1. H.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Supervisors.

Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Henry Smith, Esq., President, and Supervisors Brice, Tweed, Roche, Fox, Hayes, Bleakley and Taylor—8.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of the following for supplies, &c., for construction of New Court-house: Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $15,314 50; J. B. & W. W. Cornell, $18,153 19; A. J. Garvey, plastering, &c., $5,636 50; Jacob Voorhis, Jr., $3,216, building stone; J. H. Keyser & Co., gas-fitting and plumbing, $2,368 98; R. Wakefield, services, $266 75; M. Kane, window sashes, $964 50; A. Hall, Jr., painting tax office, $419 70; painting County offices, $84 20; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $3,654 15; S. A. Jenks, repairs to Old Harlem Bridge, $550 05; John McGowan and R. Racey, services to Court of Special Sessions, each $84 38; H. J. Forkes, $2,130 94, services and disbursements on riot claims; of the following for fitting up armories, &c.: A. J. Garvey, repairs, $7,878 55; C. Lockwood & Co., $78 80; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $4,562; D. Hanly, repairs to Old Harlem Bridge, $115 25.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Comptroller pay bills of *New-York Times*, the *World*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Sunday Mercury*, *Metropolitan Record* and *New-York Dispatch* for advertising on certificate of the Clerk of the Board, and that $5,000 be set apart from "City Contingencies" to pay for persons employed in Surrogate's Office, pursuant to resolution of July 23.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To pay bill of Wm. C. Connor, County Clerk, to June 30, $2,649 16; William Moore, supplies to County Jail during December, 1866, $741 55; for construction of New Court-house, J. B. and W. W. Cornell, iron, $18,153 19; Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $16,314 50; A. J. Garvey, plastering, &c., $5,636 61; J. Voorhis, Jr., building stone, $3,216; J. H. Keyser & Co., gas-fitting, &c., $2,368 98; R. Wakefield, services, $266 75; M. Kane, window sashes, $964 50; A. Hall, Jr., painting armory, $78 80; A. J. Garvey, repairs to armories, $,878 55; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture for armories, $1,512 57; C. Lockwood & Co., $657 04.

Adjourned to Monday, Aug. 5.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Friday, Aug. 2.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer and $1 95 for No. 1 Red; $2 10@$2 25 for White, the latter for choice Kentucky, which was wanted by shippers. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull and lower, and irregular; sales of new at 50c.@55c.; old, 65c @70c. Rye dull and heavy and nominal; could have been bought at 90c. Barley dull and unchanged. Cotton dull at 25c.@25½c. for Middling. Whisky dull and unchanged. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $23 50@$24 75. Bulk Meats held at 11¼c.@13¼c.; 200,000 lbs. sold at 11c. Bacon irregular; one lot sold, out of smoke, at 13¾c. for Clear Rib, and 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Sides, on the spot; Shoulders were offered at 12¼c., and Clear Sides at 15¾c@15¾c., only in small lots; holders were generally holding off in view of the light stocks reported at New-Orleans and in the South. Sugar Cured Hams, in moderate demand at 21c.@22c. Lard dull and nominal, with no demand. Sugar firm at 12c.@13c. Coffee steady at 22c.@27c. for Rio. Gold 139½ buying. Money easy but unchanged.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 2.

Tobacco active but unchanged. Cotton, 22c.@23c. for Middling. Hemp firm but unchanged. Flour declining; Extra, $7 75@$8; DoubleExtra, $9 25@$11 50; Choice and Fancy Spring, $12 50. Wheat declined 15c. on all grades below Fancy; good Spring $1 50; fair and good Fall, $1 65@$1 70; Prime $1 75; Choice, $1 80 @$1 88; Fancy, $1 90@$2 08. Corn advancing; Mixed and Yellow, 82c.@85c.; Mixed White, 85c.@90c; Prime to Fancy White, 91c.@$1. Oats declining; new, 57c. @70c. Rye declining; sales at $1@$1 05. Provisions easier; Mess Pork, $24 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@15¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 19c.@20c. Whisky nominal. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 sacks Wheat, 4,000 sacks Corn, 9,500 sacks Oats, 75 sacks Barley, 347 sacks Rye.

Baltimore, Friday, August 2.

Cotton firm and scarce; Georgia Middling 28¼c.; North Carolina Middling 27½c. Coffee dull; stock 25,000 bags. Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; choice Maryland $3; choice Maryland Red $2 55@$2 60; medium to prime $2 35@$2 50. Corn—White dull and declined 5c.; sales at $ 20; Yellow declined 1c.@2c., sales at $1 11@$1 13; mixed Western $1. Oats steady at 75c.@78c. for new, and 80c. for old. Rye $1 45. Sugar unchanged. Provisions in good demand, for the South. Bacon steady, at unchanged prices. Bulk Meats scarce and firm. Lard firm at 13c. for city, and 13½c. for Western. Whiskey—Free scarce and offered at $2@$2 10; in bond held at 32c.@35c.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 2.

Flour quiet; sales 100 bbls. Red at $11; 250 bbls. Spring at $10@$10 50; and 160 bbls. Western Spring at $10 59. Wheat quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10; 1,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 93; car lots New Amber Ohio at $2 20; New White Kentucky at $2 58@$2 60. Corn dull, closing with buyers at 90c., held firmly at 91c. for No. 2 Western; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c., and 22,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 91c. Oats—3,000 bushels Western at 80c. Other articles dull and unchanged. Receipts—25,000 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bbls. Flour. Shipments—184,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Freights 11½c. to New-York, asking 12c. at the close.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 2.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $14 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 19, and 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn quiet and quotations nominal. Oats and other grains scarce and quiet. Corn Meal $2 35 per 100 lbs. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 10c., Corn 8½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Lake Imports—4,800 bushels Wheat, 35,200 bushels Corn, 231,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—23,500 bushels Corn, 1,050,000 feet Lumber.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 2.

Flour dull; Spring Extras, $9 50@$9 60. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Spring, $1 78@$1 82. Corn firmer at 87½c. @89c. for No. 1, and 83½c.@84½c. for No. 2. Oats advanced 4c.@6c.; sales at 66c.@70c. for old, closing at the outside; No. 1 new, 66c.@67c. Rye steady at $1 for No. 1. Mess Pork dull at $23@$23 25. Lard, 12¾c. Beef Cattle active at $6 50@$7 50 for fair to good shipping. Live Hogs active at $6 87½@$7 for good to choice smooth. Sheep dull and nominal. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 2.

Cotton unchanged; sales 600 bales; Low Middlings, 25c.; receipts of the week, 1,089 bales; exports, 4,160 bales; stock, 27,888. Flour dull and not settled. Corn unsteady; 97½c. to $1 25 was the whole range. Oats firm at $1 15@$1 22. Pork $26 50. Bacon quiet at 13½c. for shoulders, and 16c.@16½c. for Clear Sides. Gold 139¾@140. Sterling and New-York Sight Exchange unchanged.

Milwaukee, Friday, Aug. 2.

Flour dull; City Doubles, $10 25@$11 50; Country do., $9 75@$10; Extras, $9@$9 50. Wheat firm at $2 25 for No. 1; $1 99 for No. 2, $1 73@$1 75 for No. 3, and $1 25 for Rejected. Oats advancing; sales at 71c. for No. 1, and 70c. for No. 2. Corn weak, at 87c. for No. 1 old. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Oats.

Louisville, Friday, Aug. 2.

Tobacco—Sales 153 hhds. at $3 15@$19 50. Flour declining; A No. 1 New, $10 75; low grades are neglected. Wheat—Prime, $1 75. Corn—Prime White, shelled and delivered, $1 05. Oats in bulk, old, 83c.; New, 50c. Mess Pork, $24. Bacon—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c., packed. Lard, 13c. Fancy Hams, 20½c.@21c. Whisky nominal.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 2.

Cotton unsettled. Flour quiet; Northwestern Extra, $12 50; New Wheat Extra, $15 95. Wheat dull; Red, $2 35. Rye, $1 45 for new, and $1 25 for old. Corn firm at $1 19 for Yellow and $1 13 for Mixed. Oats steady at 83c. for old, and 83c. for new. Whisky, in bond, 30c. Petroleum, in bond, 29c.@32½c.

Toledo, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 2.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat opened steady for Amber, but closed at a decline of 1c: White has declined 5c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 23; Amber at $2 09@$2 10; receipts to-day, 35,000 bushels. Corn a shade firmer at 93c.@94c. for No. 1, and 87½c. for No. 2. Oats—None offering.

Mobile, Friday, Aug. 2.

Cotton market closed firm; sales 400 bales; Low Middling, 23½c.; receipts, 67 bales; sales of the week, 1,850 bales; exports, 559 bales; receipts, 260 bales; stock, 7,278 bales.

Savannah, Ga., Friday, Aug. 2.

Cotton in demand, with a downward tendency; sales 105 bales; Middling, 26c.@26½c.; receipts, 249 bales; receipts of the week, 1,189 bales; exports, 72 bales; stock, 1,533 bales.

Memphis, Friday, Aug 2.

Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 25c.@26c. Corn declining; sales at $1 03@$1 15. Oats quiet at 90. Flour dull and unchanged. Bacon firm. Clear Sides 16½c. @16¾c. Lard, 12½c.@13½c.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, Aug. 2.

Cotton dull and prices unchanged; sale 26 bales; Middling, 25c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 2.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 53¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼; Gold, 140. Sight Exchange on New-York, par.

[Advertisement.]

Saved from Burglars.—The houses of Charles Dennis, Esq., Vice-President, No. 51 Wall-st.; Edward H. R. Lyman, Esq., firm of A. A. Low & Co., and Henry D. Brookman, Esq., No. 37 South-st., were all saved from being robbed by burglars during the last week, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A good story is a public benefaction. The President ought to issue his proclamation for a national thanksgiving for Mrs. Child's capital *Romance of the Republic.* However, all the readers of it will thank her most heartily for giving them a story at once so powerful, so fascinating, and so thoroughly refined.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Henry & Louise, from Port-au-Prince—C. F. A. Asmus, T. Schultz, Charles Steencken, L. Taeger and wife, Miss Chauvan, T. McCrea.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon sets.... 9 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 19 | Gov. Island.11 08 | Hell Gate....12 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Tillie, Partridge, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Borussia, (Hamb.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Arago, Gadsden, Havre, New-York and Havre Mail Steamship Co.; New-York, Lane, Hong Kong and Yokohama, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, F. Macdonald.

Ship Otaga, Thorndike, Mare Island, Cal., Snow & Burgess.

Barks Minmanueth, (Br.,) Christopher, Cork for orders, G. F. Bulley; Vivid, (Br.,) Baker, Havana, J. Edmiston; King of Tyre, (Br.,) Trumbull, New-Bedford, C. A. De Wolf & Co.; Victoria, (Norw.,) Lochstover, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Palestina, (Brem.,) McCullough, Turks Island, Peniston & Co.; Mercedita, (Span.,) Durcon, Barcelona, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs Edwin, Allen, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Hermann, (Russ.,) Thede, Bridgeport, C. B., Sloman & Edye; Ariel, (Oldg.,) Schumaker, Bridgeport, C. B., Sloman & Edye; Roger del Flor, (Span.,) Alcina, Barcelona, Ferrer & Medina; Nellie Johnson, (Br.,) Holmes, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Sea Nymph, (Br.,) Wild, Stettin, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Para, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Wild Fire, Allen, Inagua, B. J. Wenberg; A. Bandell, Steed, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Mary Mankin, Cobb, Port-au-Prince and St. Pierre, Gaud.; S. R. Royal & Son; Jessie Jones, (Br.,) Lange, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Borealis, (of London,) Henderson, Shanghae April 4, with teas to Olyphant & Co. Passed Angier April 28, Cape of Good Hope June 9, crossed the equator July 5, in lon. 27 18 W.

Bark Mora, (Br.,) McDonald, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Henrique D. Malio, Oliva, Havana 17 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince 10 ds., with coffee, logwood, &c., to H. Becker & Co.

Schr. Canova, Patten, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Michigan, Pickering, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Piermont, N. Y., for Middletown.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Portland, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ida, (Br.,) Sadler, St John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber, &c., to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber, &c., to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Maracaybo, Hanley, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Gun Rock, Boyd, Calais, with lumber, &c., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lacon, Jordan, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wellington, Barber, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Neptune, Drew, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Simes, Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Nautilus Jameson, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Nellie, Anderson, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. C. Sawyer, Sawyer, Calais 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Gloucester.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. T. Benedict, Case, Providence.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Cornelia, Henderson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Ida & William, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. M. B. Reeves, Rogers, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Newport.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 2—Arr. steamers St. Louis, from New-Orleans; McClellan, from Baltimore; brig Isabella Jewett, from Rondout.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2—Arr. schr. Winona, from Alexandria.

Sld. steamship E. B. Souder, New-York; bark J. Canning, Liverpool; schr. Jonas Smith, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 31, P. M.—Arr. schrs. S. P. Hawes, Bamson, Cuba, for Portland, Me.; Lottie Shaw, Philadelphia, for Boston; lost foreboom, fore and mainsail; S. A. Boice, Boice, Philadelphia, for Boston; Caroline Newkirk, Huntley, George Chester, Samuel Castner, Robinson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Arctic, Carwood, Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Salem; Henry Dobbin, Elizabethport, for Boston; brigs J. W. Drisko, Eaton, New-York, for do.; Sophie Slought, New-York, for Bath; Revenue cutter Active, Fengar; schr. Boston, Baker, New-York, for Boston; Mary A., Galveston, for Portsmouth; Chariot, Morgan, Providence, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—Steamship Mercedita, Smith, hence for Cherbourg, France, July 3, with monitor Onondaga in tow. On the 1st inst., when 40 miles east of Fire Island, received orders to return on account of the pumps of the Onondaga having given out. The French war steamer Themis, that sailed in company, also returned, and have all anchored at Quarantine, Staten Island.

The brig Koodoo, from London and Falmouth, arrived July 3, reports: In lat. 50 35, lon. 34 50, passed a large ship, apparently an American, showing signal numbers 7,183, 2d pendant, having maintopmast, with yards and gear attached, alongside; the mizzen topgallantmast was gone, and she had received other damage, which seemed to have occurred quite recently, while heading S. E.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 2.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports the arrival of the barks Clara, from Bremen, and Eugenia, from Liverpool, and brig Challenge, from Porto Rico.

Spoken, &c.

Herman Smith—wh. brig, from Boston, no oil, July 27, lat. 31, lon. 74 10.

Merrie England—Br. ship, from Bombay for London, June 28, lat. 10 1', lon. 11 50.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

MEDICAL GUIDE,

Giving reliable information of great value to the sick of both sexes, never before published, and worth a journey to New-York on foot to obtain it. Sent free in a plain sealed envelope, with the highest testimonials, by inclosing a postage stamp to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

DECKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES,

Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.

With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. ☞Mark well the name and locality.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 270, Aug 2, 1867.
15, 36, 59, 34, 51, 58, 53, 65, 6, 61, 17.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 271, Aug. 2, 1867.
21, 9, 58, 30, 58, 31, 43, 5, 67, 69, 6.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 280, Aug. 2, 1867.
19, 9, 41, 32, 75, 24, 56, 55, 22, 58, 12.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 281, Aug. 2, 1867.
74, 30, 37, 57, 8, 63, 42, 66, 54, 47, 52.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 463, Aug. 2, 1867.
11, 39, 17, 3, 60, 32, 41, 7, 21, 49, 73, 54.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 464, Aug. 2, 1867.
12, 72, 62, 20, 18, 5, 7, 40, 25, 68, 53, 41, 70.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 387, Aug. 2, 1867.
12, 59, 34, 62, 39, 27, 4, 75, 47, 53, 63, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 388, Aug. 2, 1867.
49, 56, 46, 8, 29, 74, 60, 45, 48, 13, 32, 5, 58.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.

J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway
and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 79 Broadway.